THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

Latest Southern News

THE TRUCE AT ATLANTA.

Sherman on Certain Exchanges

INTERESTING FROM PETERSBURG.

AFFAIRS IN RICHMOND.

The "Steam Squirt" Don't Operate.

EFFORTS TO REPOSSESS ATLANTA.

Rebel View of the Situation.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

We have received files of Richmond papers covering dates to the 14th instant, but they are barren of important news. The following extracts are from the *Examiner* of the 14th:—

The War News.

Yesterday was to all respects as blank a day in the matter of news as the preceding.

Nothing of importance has occurred at Petersburg. From time to time, but chiefly during the night, the enemy threw a 15-inch mortar shell into the city, which explodes with a great noise, but effected nothing.

A truce prevailing on Hood's lines, we have nothing of interest from that quarter. We shall soon receive the accounts brought by the exiles of the Yankee occupation of Atlanta, which will be interesting.

There is no news from the Valley.

There was a rumor yesterday that Farragut had left, or was about to leave, Mobile bay, and bring his fleet to the Atlantic coast, to aid in a combined land and naval attack on Wilmington. We have no official confirmation of this rumor.

From Georgia.

Macon, September 12.—The ten days' armistice between the two armies commenced this morning. Trains have gone forward for the purpose of bringing away the Atlanta exiles.

Both sides will make vigorous preparations to renew hostilities and gather forces for the fall campaign.

Sherman has refused to exchange prisoners for men whose terms of service have expired. His letter to General Hood will soon appear, and is characteristic of the Yankees.

The Georgia militia have received furloughs of thirty days.

From Mobile.

Mobile, September 13.—Scouts report that the enemy are making a raid on Fish river, with three transports laden with troops. Otherwise, all quiet.

From Petersburg.

The Petersburg papers report that during the past few days there has been very little cannonading on the lines, and an entire absence of any shelling of the city.

It is thought that General Grant is apparently lying passive until he can receive such reinforcements as will enable him to strike a heavy blow. He is reported to be receiving additions to his army every day.

The families in Grant's lines are compelled to submit not only to great privations, but also to insult and abuse from the insolent Yankee thieves who visit their farms. A gentleman from Surry reports that the people of that county are visited almost daily by a band of negro cavalry, commanded by white officers, who pretend to be guarding the telegraph line running from Fort Powhatan to Swan's Point. These fellows patrol the country through which the wire runs, but often leave it and branch off many miles, stealing everything in their reach, and treating the helpless females and non-combatants in the most shameful and insulting manner.

Rev. Mr. Murdaugh and Messrs. Deal, Barrows, Higgins, and Morris, have again been arrested, on the charge of conveying information to the Confederates; and nearly every male person on or near the telegraph line has been compelled to leave his home or submit to indefinite imprisonment. Plantations have been robbed of their remaining slaves, horses, cattle, wagons, carriages, &c., and the vehicles are invariably loaded with valuables and fruits before they are driven off.

The Situation in Georgia.

The news we get by mail of the situation in Georgia is encouraging. The Macon *Confederacy* states that our army is represented as being in good condition and as eager for the fray as they were previously to leaving Atlanta. Though they have sustained a reverse their spirits are as unconquerable as ever. The *Confederacy* says of the situation:—

It is reported that Sherman is fortifying East Point and Decatur. There has been some slight skirmishing along our front, but it was characterized by little spirit on either side.

Twenty or thirty prisoners were brought down on Wednesday afternoon. They were captured in the battle of Jonesboro. They express themselves sick and tired of the war.

We have very pleasant rumors concerning our future prospects, which are at present contraband.

The Griffin *Rebel* says: There has been no change in the condition of affairs in our front. The report mentioned in our last, that the enemy had disappeared, is confirmed. They seemed to have moved off with much precipitation, leaving all their intrenching tools and much other effects on the ground. Whether they have fallen back to Atlanta or are making another movement on our flank has not yet been developed. It is understood that we now occupy Jonesboro.

Another Macon paper says of the position, strength, and prospects of our army:—

The Yankees having withdrawn their lines towards Atlanta our forces occupied Jonesboro and the intrenchments beyond on Tuesday. Trains of cars run now to that place, which is made the depot of supplies for the army of Tennessee.

The general impression concerning this last movement of Sherman is, that he will retain his army in close proximity to Atlanta, and accumulate there large stores and supplies, preparatory to a final rapid campaign during the autumn.

The reliable gentleman reports that Sherman promised furloughs to large numbers of his men so soon as they occupied Atlanta, and that when he concentrates all his forces into other duty his shattered and worn army, he will redeem his promise and allow the men the promised privilege. It is supposed that he will perfectly secure the defenses of Atlanta and his lines of communication along the State road, and thus allow himself to weaken his army with impunity, by furloughing a large number.

It is thought by many that Sherman's next move will be along the [illegible] railroad, although it is impossible to say which he will do. Every one, however, coincides in the opinion that he will send out numerous raiding parties.

Our own army is rapidly accumulating in strength and numbers. A large portion of those who were broken down by the hardships of the past few weeks have recovered, and are resuming their places in line daily. Numbers, too, of [illegible] were straggling back to their commands, rejoicing, and anxious to make the barrier of our army [illegible].

The Armistice.

A Georgia paper, received last night, says:—

Since General Hood has accepted Sherman's proposition of an armistice for ten days, so that the non-combatants on either side can take advantage during the next two weeks. Anxious as this proposition was [illegible] to enable Sherman to execute his cruel and inhuman order for the banishment of all the white men, women, and children from their homes, we cannot resist the impression that it was not wonderful, and that he has been too severely punished to enable him to take advantage immediately of his recent success. We have not the least doubt that he will commence a forward movement as soon as his army has recuperated.

Sherman is said to have six corps confronting Hood, while Hooker's Corps is said to be established at Decatur or Stone Mountain, for the purpose of threatening Augusta.

Conduct of the Yankees on Entering Atlanta.

From a gentleman who left Atlanta several days after the city fell, the Macon *Telegraph* learns some interesting particulars of the doings of the Yankees and the conduct of the people of the city. Its report says:—

Two or three days after the enemy entered the city they gave a grand ball at the Trout House, and invited many of the citizens to attend. To their shame, be it said, the invitation was accepted in many instances, and women, we cannot call them ladies, who were loudest in their protestations of loyalty to the South, were "hand in glove" with the Yankees on the night of the ball. It is represented to have been quite a brilliant affair; plenty of champagne was drunk in honor of the success achieved by the Federal arms, and the party ended at a late hour in the morning, after great glorification.

One of the first orders issued by the Yankees informed the negroes that they were no longer slaves, but "free American citizens of African descent." There were many negroes in the city, and we should not be surprised if some of the "painted ladies" attended the Yankee celebration.

We regret to learn that among the first citizens who took the oath of allegiance to the Federals was Mr. J. B. Buchanan, formerly "business manager" of the *Intelligencer*. This gentleman remained in Atlanta with the fire battalion, during the investment of the city.

There is but little or no business carried on the city, except by a few traitors, who concealed tobacco for the express purpose of selling it to the enemy should they enter the town. These creatures, we learn, are doing a brisk business with the Yankee sutlers.

There is a Provost Marshal, and a guard of one brigade on duty in the city; all the other troops are encamped outside of the city.

Richmond Local News.

Prisoners of war to the number of fifteen or twenty were received at the Libby yesterday from Abingdon, Virginia.

At the Castle the usual *melange* of prisoners were received—deserters, negroes, Confederate offenders, &c. The Confederate States Penitentiary at Salisbury, North Carolina, exerts a salutary drain upon the Castle, and keeps down an accumulation of desperate cases and characters.

The Richmond Fire Brigade.—Some of the members of the Fire Department of Richmond have felt their vigilance impugned by the destructiveness of the fire in Manchester being attributed to the failure of the steam fire engines to cross Mayo's bridge and assist in the suppression of the conflagration. In the first place, as we stated in our account of the fire, the city ordinance restricts the use of the engines to the city, without an order from the Chief Engineer to go beyond its limits; that no such order was given; and furthermore, that while the fire was raging, Chief Engineer Barnes had an interview with the Manchester fire officers in regard to the quantity of hose; and that, upon calculation, it was found that the number of feet of serviceable hose on hand was inadequate to reach from the cisterns to the scene of the fire, the Manchester reservoir being out of repair and empty.

The State Arms.

William H. Richardson, Adjutant-General of the State, has made a call on all persons holding State arms, accoutrements, &c., and not using them as members of some regularly organized military body, to return the same as speedily as possible to the officer in command of the State Armory, Captain P. G. Coghlan. It is to be hoped that this order will be promptly obeyed. It is important that it should be. Persons holding such arms after this order for their return will be held strictly responsible for them.

Review of the Situation.

From the Examiner (Editorial).

By dint of immense exertion and half a year's preparation in creating an army, of an untiring campaign of more than four months, of concentrating all the forces available in a great region of country upon a single object, and of giving up all the subordinate districts of that region, the enemy has succeeded in penetrating deep into Georgia, and capturing a valuable strategic point in the north of that State.

The effort has cost him sixty thousand men, a heavy expenditure of material and money, and thrice the length of time he had estimated for it at the beginning. Up to the middle of July he had inflicted a loss on the Confederate army opposing him of only nine thousand men; and if, since the change of its commanders, the loss of that army has been double as great, the total loss of the Confederacy in men has been less than half that sustained by the invading force.

To maintain himself in his present position, Sherman will require all the reinforcements which the Federal Government can furnish him while he remains there, and the capture of Atlanta will prove the most expensive and exhausting triumph of the war.

It is the fate of a country outnumbered by its adversary to be invaded, and to suffer the havoc and destruction incident to invasion; but when the more numerous power has penetrated to a certain distance, an equilibrium of forces takes place between the contending parties, and the weaker one finds itself compensated in some sort for insufficient numbers by the embarrassments which beset the invader in his isolation—embarrassments which increase in geometrical progression with the distance he advances.

The Northern press leave out of account two very potential Confederate facts in their puerile exultations over the capture of Atlanta. These facts are, first, that there is still a Confederate army in front of the captured town, watching the Federal force with an eagle eye, which it would be ruin for Sherman to despise; the second fact is, that it will cost twice as many troops to hold Atlanta as would be required to operate on a shorter line against any other point in the Confederacy of equal importance.

Nor does the value of this prize bear any proportion to the expenditure by which it was secured. It is a general truth, indeed, that, except Richmond, there is no single point in the Confederacy so located as to require a concentrated effort of the enemy to take it, that is worth taking at such a cost. Disappointment is certain to overtake the captor in every instance, when he comes to realize the advantages anticipated from great campaigns against small towns.

If the outside world could at this moment inspect the village, and the position in North Georgia, which has engaged its attention and filled its imagination for a year past, it would be as much disappointed at the value of the conquest as its present possessors doubtless were on the morning that they marched into the long-sought city. The value of the prize is very questionable if compared with the cost at which it was secured—sixty thousand men and half the annual cost of the Federal war, say three to five hundred millions of dollars. If the town and surrounding country for ten miles were mortgaged for the cost of its capture, a sale of the *fee simple* would not pay the interest alone on that cost for six months.

The chief element of Southern invincibility consists in the circumstance that it nowhere has any concentration of value or capital, the seizure of which would impair its material strength. There was no such accumulation of capital at Atlanta, nor is there in any city or at any point in the South, except to a partial extent at Richmond.

Mr. Seward's simile of the egg is absurd. If Richmond is one end of the egg the other end is to be found on the farther side of the Mississippi. It was to crack that other end that General Banks undertook his expedition up the Red river, from which he returned in grief, very much crushed himself.

Not only does the capture of Confederate towns far inland cost an expenditure of men, means, and time wholly beyond their value, but the continued occupation of them entails an expense greater than any compensating advantage which they afford. As long as Sherman holds Atlanta there will be a drain upon the Federal resources which will forbid further operations on a grand scale throughout the West. As the onus of conquest, the task of aggression is upon the enemy; he will find the possession of this town a heavy clog and insuperable impediment upon his future operations in that great region; and if he be not compelled to evacuate the position before many months, he will voluntarily do so, sooner or later, with a view to more profitable and less costly enterprises.

The effort of making good their hold upon Atlanta will materially affect the enemy's designs upon Richmond. They boast of numberless volunteers flocking to their recruiting standards; but these boasts are a trick of the recruiting agents themselves; and even if they were well founded, still the volunteers are new troops, which will poorly supply the places of the veterans who are going out of service or have been killed. It will require a great accession of veterans to enable Grant to operate against Richmond with a shadow of success, and these veterans can be found nowhere but in Sherman's army.

To strip Sherman of his veterans and to supply him with volunteers to hold a position as hazardous and difficult as Atlanta, may be necessary, but not prudent; and it is doubtful if it can be done to any great extent. When all is over, and probably not long hence, the Yankees may find that the fall of Atlanta was instrumental in saving Richmond.

REBEL MOVEMENTS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

FORREST NEAR MEMPHIS.

Marmaduke to Invade Missouri.

GEN. PRICE THREATENING LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Louisville, September 18.—General Forrest crossed the Cold Water on Monday last, and camped within fifteen miles of Memphis.

General Marmaduke, with 7000 men, is across the St. Francis, intending to invade Missouri.

General Price is threatening Little Rock.

General Schofield and Brigadier-Gen. Sprague arrived here from the front to-night.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Grant Returned to the Army—Draft in Maryland, etc.

Baltimore, September 19.—General Grant went back to his army yesterday. The Washington *Chronicle* has a letter dated the 16th instant, near Petersburg, which says seventeen regiments of the enemy had passed towards Reams' station, and their object was to concentrate a force on our flank.

There was much apparent activity among our cavalry, preparing to meet this force. The Rebels charged our picket line west of the Weldon railroad and were at first successful, but were finally driven back with severe loss and we occupied the old points.

The draft in Baltimore is now going on.

There are renewed well-authenticated rumors from the front to-day that our cattle have been recaptured, with many prisoners.

THIRD EDITION

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

CAPTURE OF BROWNSVILLE BY CORTINAS.

He Raises the "Stars and Stripes."

TRANSFER OF THE CITY TO THE UNITED STATES.

Cairo, September 18.—The steamer *James White*, from New Orleans on the 12th, arrived here to-day.

The steamer *Fanny Shaw* arrived there on the 12th. The transport *Continental* left on the same day for New York, via Fortress Monroe.

Mexicans who had just arrived at New Orleans report that Cortinas, being unable to cope with the French, crossed his force of 2000 men and 16 cannon over the Rio Grande, and occupied Brownsville, driving out the Confederates under Colonel Ford. He hoisted the American flag and declared that as he was a citizen of the United States he would hold Brownsville for that Government. He immediately notified the Federal commander at Brazos of his proceedings, and offered through him to the United States Government, the services of himself and his army.

The Bagdad (Mexico) correspondent of the *Picayune*, under date of the 4th, says that from the cupolas of that place can be seen four armies in hostile array—the Federal and Confederate on one side of the river, and the French and Mexican on the other. The French were fortifying with cotton bales, and it is reported they would march from Monterey to Matamoras.

The export duty on specie had been reduced to one per cent. on gold, and five per cent. on silver. Many French persons had removed their residence from Matamoras to Bagdad.

The Rebel Colonel Ford, previous to being driven out of Brownsville, tendered protection to all the French subjects desiring to enter his lines.

Mr. Spencile, a merchant of Bagdad, who had the American flag flying from his house, was arrested by the French.

There was a good deal of cotton at Matamoras, but it cannot be got down the river. Good middling is worth 40 cents. Greenbacks are quoted at 35c. on the dollar at Bagdad.

Cairo, September 19.—The steamer *Belle*, from Memphis, has arrived, with the Memphis papers of yesterday evening.

Sergeant F. S. Clarke, of the 91st Illinois Infantry, furnishes additional information concerning affairs on the Rio Grande.

On the morning of the 5th the French marched out of Bagdad with a force estimated at 5000, and commenced the ascent of the Rio Grande, for the purpose of attacking Matamoras. The march was uninterrupted until it reached a point opposite the White Ranche, where they met Cortinas with the Mexican force, prepared to contest their approach.

A terrific artillery duel ensued, when the French were compelled to fall back in confusion, closely followed for three miles, when, coming to chapparell, they made a stand.

Cortinas opened on the Imperial force with shot and shell, and while engaged at this point, the Rebel commander at Brownsville, Colonel Ford, came down on the Texas side of the Rio Grande with a large drove of cattle for the French, and on seeing the Confederacy's friends engaged with Cortinas, he promptly espoused their cause, and opened on the Mexican rear. Seeing this, the Imperial army made an attempt to turn the tide of battle, and charged the Mexicans with the bayonet, with the determination to conquer or die; but they were driven back in disorder under cover of chapparell.

Cortinas then brought two pieces of artillery to bear on Ford, forcing him to retire.

About this time the 91st Illinois, at Brazos Santiago, hearing the firing on the Rio Grande, were ordered to march to the scene, and arrived there in time to witness the repulse of the Rebels. The gallant "Sucker" boys then pitched into Ford and drove him five miles, capturing his camp equipage and about thirty stand of arms.

In the meantime Cortinas succeeded in putting the Imperialists to flight, and drove them to Bayo del Rio, where he shelled them. As his artillery could not compete with their heavy ordnance on shipboard, he withdrew his forces to White Ranch and crossed 500 men to Texas, where they lay on their arms during the night of the 6th, by the side of the American troops. No sooner had Cortinas crossed the Rio Grande than he lowered the flag of his country, white, red, and green, and hoisted the Stars and Stripes, which was greeted with enthusiastic cheers by the Mexican soldiers, as well as the American.

On the 9th, Cortinas followed Ford to the old battle-field of Resaca de la Palma, where he recruited his troops for the night, while Ford fell back to Brownsville.

Cortinas, in the meantime, had despatched a courier to Matamoras to order the forces there to prepare to move immediately; and early on the morning of the 8th five hundred Mexicans moved up the Rio Grande, crossed the river, and came down on the Texas side, attacking Brownsville simultaneously with Cortinas.

The struggle for Brownsville was brief, and resulted in the defeat of the Rebels, who were driven from the town, and Cortinas took possession. The Rebels retreated so hastily that they left their "rags" floating on the Court House and other public buildings, but they were soon torn down, and the Stars and Stripes hoisted amid the shouts of the citizens and Mexican soldiers, who were almost as proud of the "starry banner" as our brave boys.

Cairo, September 18.—The *War Eagle* has a despatch from New Orleans of the 10th, stating that a number of vessels which sailed from that port for Matamoras with a cargo intended for Cortinas or the general markets, were seized by the French at the mouth of the Rio Grande.

FORREST'S NEW EXPEDITION.

Rebels Concentrating at Jackson

MEMPHIS AND VICKSBURG THREATENED.

A "WINK" AT CAIRO.

Cairo, September 18.—The Vicksburg *Herald* of the 10th says there has been a concentration of the Rebel forces at Jackson, Miss. The troops of Forrest, Taylor, Gholson, and Wirt Adams were encamped around the city for several miles. They are estimated to number twenty thousand men, with extensive wagon, pontoon, and artillery trains. All the wagons are marked "U. S.," being those captured from Sturgis at Guntown. All the movements are conducted with secrecy. Forrest is compelled to walk on crutches from the wound received at Tupelo, but can ride on his horse.

Advices from Memphis say Forrest has issued an order, dated the 2d, positively prohibiting all exit or egress from his lines after the 15th, and peremptorily forbidding the transportation of cotton outside of the territory under his control. This is conjectured to mean that he has some important expedition on foot, which, says the Vicksburg *Herald*, doubtless refers to Cairo.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NEW YORK.

New York, September 19.—A fire broke out this morning, at 3·30, in Wood & Brothers' Carriage Depository, No. 590 Broadway. The building was also occupied by Bangs, Merwin & Co., Book Auctioneers.

The building, and the stock of Bangs, Merwin & Co., were totally destroyed, but the carriages of Wood & Brothers were saved.

The total loss is about $250,000, of which Bangs, Merwin & Co. are the principal losers.

Arrested for Treason.

Indianapolis, September 18.—Dr. Bowles, of Bowles' Springs, Ind., was arrested to-day by order of Major-General Hovey, on the charge of treason. He will be brought to this city.

FROM CITY POINT.

Heavy Skirmishing on the Left.

A FRACAS AMONG "BOUNTY JUMPERS."

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, September 19.—The mail steamer *Thomas A. Morgan*, from City Point, reports that at an early hour yesterday morning skirmishing began on our extreme left in front of Petersburg, and when the *Morgan* left City Point at ten o'clock yesterday morning it had grown to be quite brisk, betokening active work.

On Friday the enemy was seen concentrating a considerable force on our left, either for offensive purposes or anticipating an attack themselves.

A desperate fight occurred yesterday on board the mail steamer *Vanderbilt*, which left here that morning for City Point, among a party of bounty jumpers who were being sent to the front under guard.

The fight originated by some of the party treading on those lying asleep on deck. One man was stabbed, and died a few minutes after. The perpetrator of the deed was arrested and placed in heavy irons.

The daily mail-boat between here and City Point will in future touch at Point Lookout for freight and passengers.

The draft to fill the quota of this district is in progress to-day, commencing with the portion of the county outside of the city.

ARMY OF POTOMAC.

THE REBEL CATTLE RAID.

ESCAPE OF THE REBELS.

2485 Beeves Translated.

ANOTHER LIQUOR ORDER.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, September 18.—Our troops who started in pursuit of the raiding party that carried off the cattle did not succeed in overtaking the Rebels in their retreat. The latter had too much the start, and safely effected their escape with the entire herd, numbering 2485, together with sixteen of the herders, but two of these were killed.

The enemy, when first discovered, had almost completely surrounded the herd and its guard, and only a small number of the latter effected their escape.

The loss of the guard and the 1st District of Columbia Cavalry is not known, but it was quite large. A few stragglers, and a squad who were running off a crowd of negroes, were picked up by our troops and brought in.

The cattle were a part of the supply for the troops operating against Richmond and not for the Army of the Potomac generally, and the herd was under the charge of Captain Richardson.

Colonel Morgan, Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the Armies, had selected the location for the herd on account of the good quality of the grazing there.

Lieutenant-General Grant has issued an order that no spirituous, malt, or vinous liquors shall be allowed to come into the armies, excepting through the commissary and medical departments.

This was induced by the large amounts brought down by sutlers and others on orders from officers, but which was usually kept on sale by dealers, who thus managed to evade the former orders in this matter.

Brigadier-General Mott has been brevetted a Major-General by the President, for gallant services during the late campaign.

Firing is kept up along the line, and no exchanges of papers, &c., are made between the pickets.

A Pirate on the Banks of Newfoundland.

Boston, September 19.—The schooner *M. B. Smith* arrived at Bernsay on Saturday, reports that she spoke, September 7, in latitude 44, 40, longitude 67, 50, the fishing schooner *W. H. Lovett*. The latter reported that when twenty miles to the eastward she saw four or five vessels on fire, and that there was a pirate on the Banks, and that he immediately got under weigh to escape.

From San Francisco.

San Francisco, September 17.—Advices from Mexico say that the blockade of Manzanilla had been raised and communication with the interior reopened.

The Territory of Columba has become part of the Empire, and all effective resistance to the Empire has ceased in the Northern Pacific States.

The barque *Edward*, for Hong Kong, takes $201,000 in bullion.

Arrival from New Orleans.

New York, September 19.—The steamer *Continental*, from New Orleans on the 12th, arrived here to-day. Among her passengers is F. Mills, American Consul at Mazatlan.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, September 19.—Flour is quiet; sales of 7000 barrels at $9·40@9·80 for State; $11·10@11·50 for Ohio; and $11·25@11·75 for Southern. Wheat advanced 1@2 cents; sales unimportant. Corn dull; small sales. Beef dull. Pork firm at $42·25@43 for Mess. Lard steady at 21¾@24¼c. Whisky dull.

Receipts—Of Flour, 14,000 bbls.; Wheat, 70,000 bushels; Corn, 30,000 bushels.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

Washington, September 19.

Guerilla Horse Thieves.

The guerillas are still operating in the country around Alexandria. Several nights ago they made a descent on a farm six or seven miles south of that city and carried off four horses. This is the third raid made by guerillas on citizens of the Accotink neighborhood during the past ten days.

The Russian Admiral's Visit to the United States.

Information has been received here that towards the close of the last month Admiral Lessoffski, by command of the Emperor, accompanied by officers of the Russian Squadron, lately in American waters, made a visit to the Legation of the United States at St. Petersburg, for the purpose of expressing to the Minister of that power their cordial thanks for the unprecedented hospitalities shown them during their sojourn in this country. The American Minister replied in terms of the warmest admiration of His Imperial Majesty, and of consideration for the brave and gentlemanly officers present, and furthermore gave utterance to his desire and conviction that no other rivalries were ever possible between the two countries than such as are based upon the wish to surpass each other in the performance of reciprocal benefits.

—The Queen of Spain is almost as bad as Washburne in persecutions of newspapers.

—Two guerillas were hung in St. Louis last week, to the gratification of three thousand spectators.

—Six thousand persons were recently crushed to death by the falling of a church at St. Petersburg.

—The Prussian Government, as a matter of morals, has forbidden any unattended woman to reside at Baden-Baden, the great watering-place.

THE DRAFT COMMENCED.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, September 19.—The draft was commenced here this morning, by Major Haddock, Provost Marshal of the Sixth District. Credits after the draft are to be allowed.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

State of Thermometer To-day.—Six A. M., 64. Noon, 70. One P. M. 70. Wind, W. N. W.

A Demonstration.—On Saturday evening last the left wing of Jeff. Davis' army had a grand parade, torch-light procession, and mass meeting. As the time approached, infuriated, noisy crowds of "peace" men might be seen making their way towards Independence Square, there to pollute and desecrate that hallowed ground by their indecent orgies.

As the evening wore on, the crowd began to gather, some with lamps and lanterns, others with transparencies and flags, till at last the square was nearly full of concentrations of the roughs and rabble from the different wards of the city. It seemed as if "Hell itself had yawned" to let loose these infuriated demons forth.

Like their co-workers, the pirate Semmes and the Rebels, they used the American flag to deceive and inveigle the unsuspecting. As we have not the space to give a detailed account of the proceedings, we will give what we can, and describe one of the delegations as a specimen brick of the rest.—

Platoon of Boys.
Horse Marine, with a bugle.
Five Men and one Disabled Officer, on horseback.
Man with One Eye, carrying a transparency with the words—"—th Ward Democratic Club," and "—th Ward good for 250 Majority."
Delegation of Bounty Jumpers and Deserters, carrying torches.
Pickpockets' Benevolent Association, with flags and lanterns.
Band Playing "Rally Round the Flag" (as it was not stated what flag, it is presumed the Rebel flag was meant).
Editor of the *Age* Carrying a Blue Light.
Paroled Rebels, with Transparency, singing "Give Us Back Our Old Commander."
Stale Politicians and Small Ex-Contractors.
Seven Foolish Virgins in an Omnibus, Carrying Lanterns, with the Oil Nearly Wasted.
Crowd of men and boys with flags and transparencies with various mottoes, howling for a free fight.
Admirers of Vallandigham and Fernando Wood.
Escaped lunatic on a mule.
A select delegation of Philadelphians, who have "Cousins in the South."
"Bummers," "Divers," "Blacks," and "Rabbits," with torches, &c.
Two candidates for Alderman, supporting a huge transparency, with the words "Free Speech" and a "Free Fight."
Three "Dead Beats" and "Bruisers" on a dray riding a brass cannon.
With a miscellaneous crowd of stragglers bringing up the rear.

It is impossible to give a description here of the various banners, flags, and transparencies—it is sufficient to say that they were generally "Give us back our Old Commander," and the "Glass Eye Boy" (supposed to be Pendleton the "Black-eye Boy"), with a great many allusions to free speech, free niggers, and free whisky.

There were several stands for speaking, and presidents and secretaries in great profusion, among them several disappointed politicians and disgraced or kicked out ex-army officers and others who have been badly used by the Lincoln Administration. The principles and views enunciated were conflicting, antagonistic, inconsistent, and varied as the elements of the "Democratic" party.

While all professed to want to "save the Union," yet the means proposed were as different as the speakers in number. One Etheridge, in his arrogant, ungrammatical, slave-driving style, wanted a "Gentleman" elected, and said the "people of the South never infringed the constitutional rights of the North." He was for peace and Little Mac at all hazards. He hardly dare venture back among loyal Tennesseeans with these sentiments.

Another followed, who proposed "fighting to the bitter end;" another wanted "Union" with the "Divine institution;" while another would "swallow the pill with or without." The audience were equally enthusiastic, no matter what the sentiment; and any allusion to Lincoln or the "nigger" would set them frantic, and cause a terrific discharge of rockets and serpents, the latter very appropriate.

Letters were expected to be read from Jeff. Davis, Toombs, and Wigfall, sympathizing with the meeting, but owing to the capture of the last blockade-runner, and the correspondence being in possession of the Government, they were unable to gratify the expectants. Davis & Co. were well and faithfully represented by their speakers, and their sentiments duly appreciated, which may console them for the loss of their letters.

The crowd duly cheered all the leaders, while impromptu cheers for "McLoungin and Pendalum," and Vallandigham and "Little Mike" were frequently heard. Whisky and money were freely used, and when these Union Savers (?) and Peace Armistice men find that the end of their candidates being elected, that our noble, patriotic, and honest Abraham Lincoln is returned with a tremendous majority that their fuss and bravado will have been wasted in vain, they will remain as objects of scorn, to be shunned by all honest and patriotic men.

The Draft.—The draft will most positively take place in the different wards of the city on Thursday next. Our city is only deficient about 2000 men, and with properly *united* efforts on the part of the deficient wards, this number could be readily secured. As it is, there is no uniformity of action, each ward working on its own behalf, and all giving different bounties. The wards that are most deficient are the 1st, 7th, 15th, 17th, 18th, and 19th. In the 7th Ward, great attention is being paid to forming an exemption fund, while but little is contributed to the fund for the payment of extra bounties. If the exemption fund was made a bounty fund, the good name of the ward could be saved, but as it is, a draft will most certainly take place.

Some of the wards are most tardy in the work, and look to others to help them out of the mire. These will be the first to feel the effects of the conscription. The way for the ward committees to work is to appoint an officer to sit at the headquarters of some recruiting station, and there pay the bounty to as many men as will consent to be credited to that particular ward. A fine opportunity to do this is now presented at the headquarters of the new regiment of Zouaves forming for General Birney's command. Recruiting for the regiment has just been commenced, and an arrangement could easily be made with the commanding officer to this effect.

This morning warrants were drawn by the Mayor for the payment of the city bounty to 45 recruits, five of whom were substitutes. The city must do better than this if they wish to escape the draft on Thursday next. Recruiting officers inform us that men were never more abundant and willing to enlist; but are holding back to get large bounties. Hence, those wards that would fill their quotas must pay a high bounty. It would be much better, however, to make the sum uniform, and to stop recruiting for those wards where the requisite number has been furnished.

A public meeting of the citizens of the Second Ward will be held at the Robert Raikes' school-house, Sixth street, above Carpenter, this evening. This ward, by the extraordinary exertions of the citizens, have nearly filled their quota. Fourteen men are now wanted.

The meeting this evening is for the purpose of giving those who wish to contribute a chance of doing so, thereby saving a draft on Thursday next. Our citizens should come forward and show that in the loyal Second no draft can take place.

Broken Necks.—People who will jump from railroad cars while the train is in motion must not be disposed to grumble if their insane acts result in bruised shins or even broken limbs. Not a day passes but an accident happens on some of the railroads connecting with the different cities of the North and East, because of a neglect to heed the caution given by the public prints.

Not alone are these accidents confined to the male sex, but females are very frequently included in this category. During the passage of the two o'clock train from Philadelphia to Amboy, on last Saturday afternoon, we noticed no less than three persons thrown to the ground while endeavoring to step out of the cars before they had been brought to a full stop.

In one case a lady was precipitated with great force to a platform at one of the intermediate stations between this city and the point before named, and we are much mistaken if her Grecian proboscis was not adorned with sundry bits of flesh-colored court-plaster on the Sabbath, as a result of her unwise action, to say nothing of the shock which her body must have received from so sudden a stoppage.

People who prefer alighting on terra firma on their heads must, as a matter of course, expect to have their necks broken. But inasmuch as man's feet were made to walk on, we see no necessity for reversing the order of creation.

The Bust of General Grant.—This elaborate sculpture, so much admired at the Fine Art Gallery, is now on free exhibition for a few days, at Orne's Carpet Store, No. 904 Chesnut street. As subscriptions to it are for the relief of disabled soldiers, persons subscribing not only benefit them, but give tangible evidence of their appreciation of one of our best generals. By all means see it.

Disgraceful Row.—A party of eight or ten roughs in carriages drove to the Blue Bell tavern, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, yesterday afternoon, and there behaved in a most disgraceful manner. The proprietor of the place, Mr. Floyd, was about going into the cellar to draw ale, when one of the villains threw a tumbler at him, striking him in the head, inflicting a severe gash. This seemed to be the signal for a general fight, and all hands pitched in. Pistols were drawn, and those who attempted to quell the riot were seriously threatened. After inflicting all the damage they could, in the shape of breaking furniture, glasses, bottles, &c., the party left. Lieutenant Paulin, of the Eighth Ward, got wind of the affair, and, as most of the carriages were hired in his district, he set watch around the stables, for the purpose of arresting the offenders as they came in. Three of them, named John Mason, Patrick Mason, and James Mullen, were in this way taken into custody, the others sending the carriages home by small boys. This morning the three prisoners had a hearing before Alderman Patchel, when they were recognized by Mr. Floyd as having participated in the affair, and were committed for trial.

Music for the Million.—Several of the prominent musicians of Boston are engaged in the preparation of a new species of entertainment, to which we call the attention of musicians in our own city, as worthy of imitation. It is proposed to secure an eligible hall, of moderate capacity, and with the aid of the best vocal and instrumental performers to compose a small and efficient orchestra, with a quartette of voices, male and female, which will be in keeping with each other in point of ability, that will insure the best possible effects; the same, under careful and capable management to give eighty entertainments of a decidedly popular character, consisting of English music, such as four part songs, glees, trios, quartettes, ballads, &c., interspersed with light and pleasing arrangements for orchestra, all of which to be rendered in a manner never before approached in this country, and which, by their excellence, cannot fail of interesting even the most fastidious. The inauguration of such a place of amusement will meet the sanction and hearty co-operation of all lovers of music, and we trust that the suggestion may speedily be acted upon.

The Late Shooting at Fox's Casino.—The young man named Charles Warner, who shot at a female in Fox's Casino on Thursday night, was before Alderman Beitler for a hearing on Saturday. Officer Lazalere, who assisted in the arrest, testified that he arrested the prisoner at Sixth and Chesnut streets, for disorderly conduct, and that he did not witness the shooting at the Casino. He had heard that the female fired at did not wish to appear against Warner. Parties who were present when the pistol was discharged had promised to appear, but had not done so, and he had neglected to take their names. In answer to questions by the Alderman he said the female's name was Minnie Kirby, and that he understood the pistol was thrown out of the window at the Casino after its discharge. A subpœna was furnished the policeman to obtain the attendance of Minnie Kirby, and such other witnesses as could be found.

Democratic Mass Meeting.—A mass meeting of the Democrats of this city, favorable to the election of General McClellan and George H. Pendleton to the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States, took place in Independence Square, on Saturday evening. Speeches were delivered by the Hon. Hiram Ketchum of New York, Hon. Emerson Etheridge of Tennessee, and others.

Concealed Deadly Weapons.—This morning, Wesley Buchanan, colored, was before Alderman Patchell upon the charge of carrying concealed deadly weapons. It seems that he was attacked, at Ninth and Lombard streets, by a party of whites, when he drew a pistol on one of them named Edward McMenamin. The latter was also arrested, and both were held to answer.

Flag Raising.—We call attention to the advertisement in another column, announcing that our friends of the Thirteenth Ward will raise this evening, at the corner of Franklin and Poplar streets, a new campaign flag. Judge Kelley and other popular speakers will address the meeting.

Accidental Shooting.—A party of young men were in a tavern in Market street, above Eleventh, on Saturday afternoon, when a pistol in the hands of one of them was accidentally discharged. The ball took effect in the arm of Henry Helmbold, inflicting a painful wound.

Jumped from a Window.—Mary O'Donnelly, fourteen years of age, jumped from the third story of her residence, Twentieth and Howell streets, on Saturday evening, and was seriously injured.

The Most Perfect Sewing Machine of the Age.—The course of the "Florence Sewing Machine" has been, we may say, a triumphal march into the affections of the people, if we can judge from the stream of sewing-machine-buying humanity that may daily be seen ebbing and flowing at the "Florence" rooms, No. 630 Chesnut street. This celebrated machine makes no less than four separate and distinct stitches. It is simply constructed, and performs a greater variety of work than any other sewing machine in use. Every machine is sold with a guaranty to give the purchaser perfect satisfaction, or the money will be refunded.

The Said Pacha, Viceroy of Egypt, is said to have gone to Paris to be treated for his *obesity*; to be toned down; to be brought down to his bearings; to be collapsed; to be fed with reference to muscle and not to beef. Being a Mussulman, of course he should cultivate the muscle. One would suppose, from the accounts, he had been in the habit of reading the *bizarre notices* of the celebrated Clothing House of Chas. Stokes & Co., under the Continental, and indulging in the proverb of "laugh and grow fat." Had carried the joke a little too far.

Let all take note of the excellent character of Photographs made at B. F. Reimer's, No. 624 Arch street. Life size photographs in oil colors, ivorytypes, cartes de visite.

Why be troubled with Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, or any Pulmonary Complaint, when so sure a remedy as Jayne's Expectorant can be obtained? Sold at No. 242 Chesnut street.

Dr. Becker's Celebrated Eye Balsam.—A certain specific for inflamed, sore, and weak eyes. Prepared by John Moore, Danville. Put up in glass pots. Price, 25 cents. Sole agents, Dyott & Co., No. 232 N. Second street.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

Monday, September 19.—Cotton is very dull, and prices are nominal.

Quercitron Bark is steady at $46@46·50 ℔ ton.

Provisions are inactive at prices which are unchanged and firm.

There still continues a very limited demand for Flour, but supplies come forward slowly and the stock has run very low for export; 500 bbls. extra family were taken at $11·50@12 ℔ bbl.—part of which was Lancaster county, and 2000 bbls. W. B. Thomas' extra mills, on private terms. To the trade sales are limited; superfine and extra are very scarce; extra family ranges from $11·50 to $13 for common and choice brands. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are inactive.

Wheat is unchanged; 3000 bushels of old and new red sold at $2·42 to $2·55, and new Southern at $2·60; white ranges from $2·75 to $2·85 ℔ bushel. There is no change in Rye. Corn is dull and held with less firmness; yellow sells in a small way at $1·71@1·72, and mixed Western at $1·70. Oats are in fair request, and 3@4000 bushels new Delaware and Pennsylvania sold at 90c. Barley is dull; Barley Malt ranges from $2·30 to $2·50.

There is but little demand for Whisky, and sales are limited at $1·84 for Pennsylvania, and $1·86@1·87 for bright Ohio bbls.

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, September 19.—The receipts of Beef Cattle continue very large, and the market is dull and heavy, with sales of extra Western and Pennsylvania Steers at 16@17c.; fair to good do. at 14@15½c., and common at from 10@13c. ℔ lb., as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

276 Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 14@17.
141 Gustavus Shamberg, Western, 10@15.
100 P. Hathaway, Chester co. and Western 14@16.
185 Mooney & Smith, Ohio, 14@16.
72 J. Seldomridge, Iowa, 14@16¼.
64 M. Ullman & Co, Chester county, 14@16½.
100 J. McFillen, Chester county, 14@16¼.
70 A. Kennedy, Western, 10@14.
130 Jones McClese, Western and Ches. co. 12@16.
82 Owen Smith, Ohio, 12@15.
100 B. Hood, Chester county, 13@16½.
92 E. F. Scott, Pennsylvania, 14@16.
64 B. C. Baldwin, Chester county, 13@16.
45 D. Brandon, Chester county, 12@15½.

Sheep—The receipts are large this week, reaching about 9500 head. The market continues firm at about former rates, with sales at 6@8½ cents ℔ lb. gross, for common to extra quality.

Cows—Are without change. About 125 head sold at from $25@40 for Springers, and $35@65 ℔ head for cow and calf, as to quality.

Hogs—The market is firm, and prices are rather better, with sales of about 2400 head at the Union and Avenue Drove Yards, at from $18@20 the 100 lbs. net.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Office of The Evening Telegraph, }
Monday, September 19. }

The Money Market continues rather stringent, but the rates are without change; loans are offered on call at 6@7 per cent. per annum, but paper is selling at 8@12 per cent.

The Stock Market is dull, and there is more disposition to sell.

Government bonds are without any material change, with sales of 5-20s at 110, with coupons on; and 103½ with coupons off; 6s of 1881 are selling at 108½; 7·30s are quoted at 109@110.

Railroad shares are dull, and there is very little doing. Camden and Amboy sold at 138; Philadelphia and Erie at 33; Philadelphia and Erie bonds at 111½; and Reading Railroad at 65½@65¾, which is an advance; 73½ was bid for Pennsylvania; 45½ for Little Schuylkill; 85 for Beaver Meadow; 34 for North Pennsylvania; 10½ for Catawissa common, and 39 for preferred; new City 6s are selling at 106, and Pennsylvania 5s at 98.

Coal Oil shares are dull and lower, with sales of Roberts' Oil at 3; Noble and Delameter, 15; Globe, 2; Dalzell, 10½; McClintock, 6½; Egbert, 3½; Hibberd, 2½; Magic Shade, 16; and Densmore, 13@14.

Coal stocks are also dull, with sales of Swatara Falls to notice at 14½@14¾, and Fulton at 9.

City Passenger Railroad shares are dull and there is very little doing; 70 was bid for West Philadelphia, and 26 for Girard College. In Canal shares there is rather more doing. Schuylkill Navigation preferred, sold at 39½; Susquehanna Canal at 18¾@19; Susquehanna Canal bonds at 65; and Lehigh Navigation stock at 79½.

Bank shares continue firm, but there is little or nothing doing. 162½ was bid for North America; 131 for Philadelphia; 56 for Commercial; 69 for Northern Liberties; 28½ for Mechanics'; 10½ for Penn Township; 80 for Western; 27½ for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 70 for Tradesmen's; 46½ for Union; and 46 for Commonwealth.

A despatch from Washington this morning says, the Comptroller of the National Bank Currency has issued during the past week to the respective banks the following amount:—$1,6[illegible]350. Total to date, $19,183,900.

The following National Banks have been established during the past week:—The Blackstone National Bank, of Boston, $75,000; the National Bank of Redemption, of Boston, $361,700; the First National Bank of Yarmouth, Massachusetts, $350,000; the National Mount Wollaston Bank of Quincy, Mass., $150,000.

Gold is more active and prices have advanced, opening at 224, advanced and sold at 223¾ at 11 o'clock and 226 at 12 o'clock, fell off and sold at 225¼ at 12½ o'clock.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, SEPT [illegible]
Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third [illegible]

BEFORE BOARDS.

200 sh Cort'n Oil	2⅞	100 sh Reading	[illegible]
[illegible] sh Swatara Fal	14½	200 sh do	[illegible]
[illegible] sh Briggs Oil	4⅞	200 sh	[illegible]
250 sh Reading R	65¾	300 sh do	[illegible]
100 sh do....b20	65¾		

FIRST BOARD.

$500 U. S. 5-20s	110	200 sh Globe Oil	[illegible]
$1000 do coup off	103½	100 sh Dalzell Oil	[illegible]
$6000 U. S. 10-40s	97	50 sh Sch Nav pf	[illegible]
$1500 U. S. 6s, '81	108½	4 sh Leh'gh scrip	[illegible]
$1000 City 6s, new	106	500 sh Susq. Cal...b30	[illegible]
$4000 Allegh. Co 5s.b5	65	150 sh do....b30	18¾
$2000 Penna 5s	98	200 sh do....b30	18¾
$2000 Sus. Can. bds...c	65	4 sh Lehigh C & N	79½
$1000 Phil. & Erie 6s	111½	5 sh Cam & Am	138
300 sh N Creek Coal	1⅝	100 sh Phila & Erie	33
200 sh Roberts	3	150 sh Irvin Oil....b30	7
100 sh Noble & Del	15	100 sh Egbert Oil	3½
25 sh Preston Coal	40	150 sh McClintock	6½

PRICES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK.
Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

	First Call.	Second Call.
United States 6s, 1881, int off	107½ bid	.. sales
Rock Island Railroad	.. bid	107¾ sales
Reading Railroad	65¾ bid	65 3-16 sales
Illinois Central Railroad	.. bid	127 sales
Northwestern	.. bid	51¾ sales
New York Central Railroad	126¾ bid	.. sales
Erie Railroad	100½ bid	100¾ sales
Hudson Railroad	117¾ bid	.. sales
Gold	224 bid	.. sales
United States 5-20s	110⅜ bid	.. sales
Market	Firm.	Firm.

New York, September 19.—Stocks are firmer. Chicago and Rock Island, 107½; Cumberland preferred, 63; Illinois Central, 127½; do. bonds, 131; Reading, 130½; Hudson River, 117¾; Canton Co., 33½; Virginia 6s, 60; Missouri 6s, 65; One Year Certificates, 94½; Treasury 7·30s, 110; Ten-forties, 97½; Five-Twenty Coupons 110¾; Registered 6s of 1868, 120; Gold, 226.

Quotations of Gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange, No. 34 S. Third street, second story:—

9½ A. M.........224 12 M.................226
11 A. M.........223¾ 1 P. M...............225¼
Market strong.

Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government Securities, &c., to noon to-day, as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881	107¾	108¼
U. S. 7 3-10 Notes	110	111
Certificates of Indebtedness, new	94¼	94¾
Quartermaster's Vouchers	92	93
Gold	225½	227½
5-20 Bonds	110	111

De Haven & Bro., No. 20 S. Third street, quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	226	227
American Silver, ½s and ¼s	206	..
Dimes and Half Dimes	201	..
Spanish Quarters	201	..
Penn. Currency	⅛ dis.	1-5 dis.
New York Exchange	1-10 "	par.

Quotations of the principal Coal and Coal Oil stocks at 1 o'clock to-day:—

	Bid	Ask.		Bid	Ask.
Fulton Coal	8¾	9	Union Petroleum	3¼	3½
Big Mountain Coal	6¾	7¼	Beacon Oil	..	1½
N. Y. & Mid. Coal	22	25	Seneca Oil	..	2
Green Mt. Coal	2¾	5⅞	Organic Oil	1½	1¾
N. Carbondale	2	3	Franklin Oil	..	1⅞
Feeder Dam Coal	·94	11-16	Howe's Eddy Oil	1¾	1·81
Clinton Coal	1¼	1½	Irving Oil	6¾	7
American Kaolin	..	3	Pope Farm Oil	..	1
Penn Mining	7	9¾	Globe	..	2¼
Butler Coal	..	18	Densmore	..	14
Keystone Zinc	2	2¼	Dalzell Oil	..	10¾
Excelsior Oil	1·31	1½	McIlhenny	..	8
Big Tank	2⅝	2¾	Roberts Oil	..	3
Continental	2·69	3	Olmstead	2⅞	3¼
Farrell	6	8	Noble & Delamater	15	15¼
Oil Creek	..	5⅞	Petroleum Centre	4½	4¾
Maple Shade Oil	17¼	18½	Egbert	3¼	3½
McClintock Oil	6⅝	7	Hoge Island	..	2⅜
Perry Oil	4⅞	[illegible]	Hibbard	2⅛	2⅜
Mineral Oil	2⅜	2¾	Story Farm	3⅜	4
Keystone Oil	1	2	Bruner	1·6[illegible]	..
Venango Oil	1	1½			

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Ship New England, Randall, Pensacola, P. Wright & Sons.
Barque Flor del Mar (Or.), Wiewel, Montevideo, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr S. Seaman, Seaman, Boston, C. A. Heckscher & Co.
Schr Flying Dragon, Daniels, Gloucester, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

United States supply steamer Bermuda, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Smith, from Charleston Bar 14th instant.

Ship Clara Ann, Stinson, 17 days from Turks Island, with salt to Peter Wright & Sons.

Barque Petrea, Sturgis, 5 days from Port Royal, in ballast to Workman & Co.

Barque Fannie, Carter, 16 days from Ship Island, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Brig Marie Louise (Swed.), Almeida, from Green Isle, Ja., 18th ult., with mdse to Barber & Brand—vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co. 21st ult., off Cape St. Antonio, saw a barque ashore, apparently not long in that condition, being partly dismantled; when off Tortugas, the Marie Louise was struck by lightning three times, carrying away maintopgallant and maintopmast, and splitting some of the sails; had contrary winds most of the passage; has been ten days north of Hatteras.

Brig Fannie Meloney, 5 days from Port Royal, in ballast to Curtis & Knight.

Brig Fannie, Dare, 7 days from Charleston Inlet, in ballast to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Brig Mary C. Mariner, Mariner, 5 days from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Schr J. P. Cake, Endicott, 4 days from Beaufort, in ballast to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Schr N. B. T. Thompson, Endicott, 4 days from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Schr Jonathan May, Cobb, 5 days from Beaufort, in ballast to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Schr Mary Patten, Phillips, 14 days from Matanzas, in ballast to E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr Lucy, Morrow, 1 day from Brandywine, Del., with flour to R. M. Lea.

Schr Diamond State, Still, 1 day from Milford, Del., with grain to James Barratt.

Schr Delaware, Conner, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to James Barratt.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Askanden, Motley, hence, at Pernambuco 15th ult.

IMPORTATIONS.

Reported for The Evening Telegraph.

Turks Island—Ship Clara Ann, Stinson—4700 bushels salt to Peter Wright & Sons.

Green Island—Brig Marie Louise, Almeida—224 tons logwood 9 do fustic [illegible] bags pimento 2400 cocoa nuts [illegible] quantity of old metals Barber & Brand, New York.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD WANTED, BY A family of four persons, in a location west of BROAD street, and north of SPRUCE. Address Box 1561, P. O.
9-19-3t*

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price THREE CENTS PER COPY, or EIGHTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at NINE DOLLARS PER ANNUM; ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS FOR TWO MONTHS, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1864.

"A FREE BALLOT OR A FREE FIGHT."

The party opposed to the Government is working itself up into a terrible temper. It professes to be for peace for its own lovely sake, and yet seems to be animated by the most belligerent and even revolutionary spirit. In order to secure an amicable arrangement of differences with the rebellious States, it threatens to turn everybody and everything topsy-turvy in the North. These anti-war people in our midst are marvellously violent and pugnacious. They would have the speediest possible cessation of hostilities as between the Government and the Rebels, and yet they talk most flippantly about involving the whole of this section of the Union in civil convulsion and blood, unless they can have their own way or make their political opinions and wishes predominant.

A common phrase just now with the Democracy is, "A free election or a free fight." They carried it as a motto on their illuminated banners and lanterns on last Saturday evening, and it is paraded daily in the Democratic journals. "A free ballot or a free fight!" That is a stunning proclamation, truly. It warns every man who will not stand out of the way or the "unterrified" to make his will and prepare for his funeral. Simple-minded persons at home, and even intelligent strangers from abroad, might think, in reading such a sentence, that affairs are fast getting to a fearful crisis in this country, and that the very foundations of society are about to be upheaved, and the pillars of civil order toppled in general ruin upon our heads.

Surely, there is no such calamity impending. The fierce shibboleths of parties seldom mean all they would seem to import. Men's passions are often stronger than their reason; but their passions fortunately are short-lived, while their temporarily dethroned reason soon regains its temperate and salutary sway. Besides, barking dogs are rarely ever biting dogs. So is it with men. The really dangerous conspirators against the peace of a State [illegible] who make their threats in acts, not [illegible]. Their designs are first betrayed in execution, not in windy braggadocia. The themes or the temper of the vaporers generally exhale in "sound and fury, signifying nothing."

But what, pray, does this manifesto about "a free ballot or a free fight" mean? Is it to be understood as importing that if the Democrats do not carry the coming elections they will assume that they were not free, and thereupon proceed to accomplish by force what they shall have failed to attain by peaceable means? This would appear to be their intention, or at least their threat, since an election, however it may result, should be presumed to have been fair and equitable, until it is shown by judicial investigation to have been otherwise. The mere fact that one party is unsuccessful will not warrant the conclusion that it was denied an equal chance in the contest. The Democrats, however, are becoming desperate; and perhaps in their fear of being unable to carry their ends by votes, they propose to spring an insurrection, and smash up the Government they cannot legally obtain control of.

There is no danger, however, that any such insanity will possess a sufficient number of the Northern people to make it formidable. The Government will exercise no more interference in the elections than may be necessary to secure their freedom and integrity, and that sort of police will be impartial and for the benefit of every lawful voter, whatever his politics. And we now predict, that should the party opposed to the Administration fail at the polls, they will bluster for a little while about frauds, military despotism, and all that, but quietly settle down and take their disappointment with becoming sobriety and decorum.

A DAMPER.

Among the brightest intellects of the Democratic party is GEORGE M. WHARTON. This gentleman was invited to speak at the meeting on Saturday evening. He was absent, but he sent a letter which has fallen like a wet blanket on the enthusiastic friends of "Little Mac." He says, among other gloomy sentences:—

> In common, also, I suppose with all Democrats, I deeply regret that the fair prospects which at first attended our nominations, have been partially overcast.

According to Mr. WHARTON, the prospects were only "fair" at first, and even these have been "overcast."

Such forebodings from the deliberate pen of a deep thinker are worth all the hoarse yells from ten thousand throats, fragrant with the hastily swallowed fluid rations of [illegible] headquarters.

THE FINE ARTS.

We consider the prosperity of the "Fine Arts" in our city of vital importance in a practical point of view. Painting has been too frequently considered as merely suited to charm the eye. A more deliberate reflection will convince us that it is capable of a higher and nobler purpose. In the exercise of its more elevated faculties it inspires the mind with a taste for whatever is good as well as beautiful. It fills the heart with the most salutary sensations; promotes the love of virtue and the abhorrence of vice. Hence, when an artist makes no appeal to our better nature, he fails to produce a work of any high value in this enlightened and practical age.

The cultivation of a fondness for the "Fine Arts" is a branch of education which should be provided for all classes of society. Free galleries of art for the improvement of public taste, and free academies for instruction in the arts, are as nearly essential to the social welfare as free public schools. The success of the "Academy of the Fine Arts" is a matter of great popular interest. It is capable of being made one of the leading attractions of our city, as well as eminently useful in developing the arts of design. Under a judicious management, it would be fairly entitled to liberal subscriptions to its stock, not only by every enterprising citizen, but by the city and the State.

The principle of unity of interests in all that promotes the prosperity and improvement of our city, and the honor of our Commonwealth, is becoming more universally understood. The inquiry which seeks to know *where* the attractions of our city can be enlarged, and *how* they can be made subservient to the general welfare, is felt to be important. The facilities which enable travelers and business men from remote parts of the land to reach Philadelphia in less time, and with more ease, certainty, and safety than any other of the Atlantic cities, are beginning to be advantageously realized in every branch of trade and industry. But our object in getting the travel concentrated upon our railroads will be but partially accomplished if we do not increase proportionately the inducements to remain in our city.

The agency of the "Academy of the Fine Arts" in increasing the prosperity of the city does not stop with its power as a means of personal enjoyment. Perhaps its most important feature is its capability to foster schools of design which shall diffuse their beneficial influences throughout the whole range of manufactures. This feature alone is of incalculable value to Philadelphia, for she is emphatically the first manufacturing city of the Union. Certainly, if anything can compensate her for the loss of her commerce, in which she for a long time held the foremost place, it will be found in the extent and celebrity of her manufactures.

THE ELOQUENCE OF ROCKETS.

An elaborate and extravagant display of fireworks was made at Independence Square on Saturday night. A large crowd was consequently in attendance. The superb beauty of a moonlight night in September is of itself sufficient to throng our streets; and when to this is joined the sense of freedom which the eve of the Sabbath always brings, no better reason is required to explain the bustle of last Saturday evening. The *Age* has the impudence to claim the heterogeneous assemblage that clapped their hands at rockets, and Roman candles, and Bengola lights, as a meeting of the friends of MCCLELLAN. On the same principle, the Fourth-of-July crowds which, in years gone by, toiled out to Turner's lane to witness JACKSON's pyrotechnics might have been classed as a temperance meeting. If any one at the meeting had proposed cheers for LINCOLN or GRANT, they would have been responded to as willingly as were those for the "armistice man" MCCLELLAN, or for the Copperhead PENDLETON.

PRACTICAL EDUCATION OF THE MASSES.

We believe that it may be demonstrated that the world is outgrowing the learned professions; that in proportion to the increase of population, less resort is had to the services of the doctor or the lawyer; in short, that the learned professions are fast losing their attractiveness to the generation which is now fast stepping upon the threshold of preparation for future usefulness.

That this is so, we judge from ample evidence, from the increased ardor with which scientific and mechanical pursuits are adopted; from the enhanced degree of respect which is attached to the proficient in mechanical arts; and from the lucrative return which rewards the mechanic or artisan who possesses superior ability or skill. Gradually, but surely, the line of demarcation between the technically learned vocations and the more laborious pursuits of life is undergoing obliteration; and ere long, the law of caste, hitherto inexorable in its exclusiveness, will be no longer recognized among us. The increasing intelligence of the age is accomplishing this change. The light of science, which is burning every day brighter and brighter, and spreading wider and wider, must ultimately render the great mass of the people to a certain extent independent of the specially erudite few.

People now-a-days think, and thought is the source of self-reliance. Parents do not now see, as they once did, a paramount advantage in an education strictly professional. Within a short time past, our highest colleges have appreciated this fact, and have instituted scientific departments, in which they graduate students, as a substitute for the usual course in the dead languages. This is a wise and acceptable innovation, as it enables a student to discard the studies which would be valueless to him as a mechanic, while he can devote his entire attention to the modern languages, mathematics, and useful sciences, and take his degree side by side with those who have spent their best years in devotion to the ancient classics.

With regard to law nothing need be said. To judge of the facilities which it offers for advancement, it is only necessary to compare the numbers of the successful few to the host who fail to earn a livelihood in the profession. When we observe the manifest spirit of the age to simplify legal proceedings, and to tear away the cloak of mystery which surrounds them, the time cannot be far remote when, except in extraordinary cases, every man will be his own lawyer.

We repeat, the world is outgrowing the learned professions. We are glad that this is so. It is one of the most gratifying signs of progress which mark this eminently progressive age. It is an auspicious omen of the eventual coming of the time when a pervasive, universal popular enlightenment respecting whatever concerns mankind in the practical business of life will lessen the barriers of division that not only break society into classes (which is, as regards mere differences of occupation and economic relations, necessary and beneficial), but separate them in social equality and intercourse.

Let us hope, therefore, that the work of public and individual education will continue to go forward rapidly, since it will hasten the day when the average of general comfort, prosperity, and happiness will be advanced to a point more elevated than any it has yet attained in the history of the race.

ATTENTION! COLONEL BRADFORD!

Colonel WILLIAM BRADFORD was a strong card at the sky-rocket show of Saturday night. He presided at a stand. He was thus honored because he is known as the early patron of General MCCLELLAN. He it was, who secured from JOHN TYLER the appointment of "Little Mac" to West Point. He it was, who engineered the appointment of his *protege* to the command of the Ohio militia, which was the first step in his singular military career. In fact, the friends of the robust Colonel know that he has always had "MCCLELLAN on the brain."

Colonel BRADFORD, on opening his slice of the meeting, said:—

"I have a letter in my possession which I received not long since from a Southerner, now "poor but once a millionaire, who writes that if "ABRAHAM LINCOLN is re-elected the Southern "people will surely gain their independence; but "if General GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN is elected the "Union will yet be saved. There is something "ominous about the Administration."

Now we fear that there is something ominous about that letter. In its text its writer, a very worthy Southern gentleman, says that "there can be no permanent peace without the abolition of slavery, and that such a measure is essential for the salvation of the South itself."

Colonel BRADFORD is a gentleman of the nicest sense of personal honor. Will he deny this?

GERMAN OPERA.

Mr. Impressario and Manager Grover has promised to give us a season of German opera, in a short time, at the New Chesnut Street Theatre with his new company. Of this new combination the New York *Herald* of Friday says critically:—

> "Manager Grover is certainly succeeding in rendering German opera fashionable, in attracting to it audiences which are not alone German, and deserves credit for his enterprise in this respect. We have before noticed in terms of praise the fine voices, the ensemble, the powerful choruses and orchestra of this opera troupe, and will simply add here that we consider the success of this enterprise accomplished, and congratulate our great Western cities on having before them the promise of an entertainment worthy of patronage. M. Carl Anschutz is so well known as a most efficient conductor of opera that we need do no more here than compliment him on the performances which have been given, and conclude that the remainder of the season will be as brilliant.
>
> "Signor Tamaro was the 'Faust' last evening, as Himmer is still indisposed. This artist has a most pleasing voice, which he manages with skill. He was much applauded, and deservedly so. Mme. Frederici ('Marguerite') sang with much more spirit than on the first performance of this opera. She was not, as on that occasion, laboring under the natural nervousness of a first night of the season, and as a result was much more successful. In the third act she received the warmest applause. Hermanns ('Mephistopheles'), as we have before noticed, sings and acts the role in a masterly manner. He shared the applause which the pleased audience liberally bestowed upon the artists.
>
> "The choruses were all well sung, the grand 'Soldier Chorus' being especially well rendered. As usual, this received a determined call for an encore. In fact the whole performance was a success, so much so as to warrant Manager Grover in considering this his great card for the season."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURE OF THE SIXTH UNION LEAGUE REGIMENT.—About 9 o'clock yesterday morning this regiment, 900 strong, was mustered at Camp Cadwalader and marched into the headquarters of the Union League, at Thirteenth and Chesnut streets. Here the column halted, and was dressed facing the League House, where Mr. Claghorn presented the magnificent colors of the corps (four beautiful flags), with a few appropriate remarks. Colonel Horatio Gates Sickel, commanding the regiment, received the banners and tendered them to the color-guard, and turned to the donors and thanked them for the gift, pledging a soldier's word of honor that they should never be surrendered by his men, as long as any were left able to defend them. Three rousing cheers were then given in salute of the flags, and the band performed the usual airs of salute, when the regiment was brought to a shoulder arms and marched to Broad and Prime streets, after giving nine cheers for the Union, the Union League, and General Grant. In consequence of the scarcity of cars the regiment did not get off from the Baltimore depot until afternoon. More men are being raised, and this regiment will ultimately add fifteen hundred men to Grant's army, under an able Colonel and battle-tried field, staff, and line officers. One of the companies now recruiting for the regiment, at No. 238 S. Third street, under Captain Wrigley and Lieutenant Frazer, is nearly full, and will soon leave. The highest bounties are paid and every guarantee given to the volunteer.

SICK AND WOUNDED.—The following sick and wounded, just arrived, are at the West Philadelphia Hospital:—George Brelsford, 81st; Wm. Bailey, 100th; Henry Bottorff, 148th; Charles W. Coward, 184th; Henry Conklin, 2d Heavy Artillery; Alfred Cable, 63d; W. L. Devins, 118th; George Evans, 48th Pa.; Wm. S. Fidler, 2d Heavy Artillery; Edwin Fought, 2d Heavy Artillery; Peter Geary, 2d Heavy Artillery; George Owen, 100th; Patrick Purcell 48th; Thomas W. Potts, 1st Heavy Artillery; George H. Reedy, 63d Pa.; Atmor Richards, 148th; C. P. Shoemaker, 81th; George Shah, 2d Heavy Artillery; Samuel Vanderpool, 57th; Nat. B. White, 145th; John Whitson, 100th; George Walker, 184th; John H. Wolfe, 2d; John Howe, 149th Pa.; D. W. Lewis, 2d Pa. Heavy Artillery.

EXTENSIVE PRESENTATIONS.—An interesting and pleasing ceremony took place at Camp Cadwalader on Saturday afternoon last. It consisted of the presentation of eight swords and two revolvers to the following named officers, belonging to the 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel A. A. Lechler:—Captain J. G. Smith, Company D; Captain J. G. Schuler, Company A; Captain O'Donnell, Captain Cooper, Lieutenant Gregory, Lieutenant Stephens, Lieutenant C. M. Herold, and Adjutant Fitzgerald. The swords were the gifts of the men of the different companies. The presentation speech was made by Charles Buckwalter, Esq. Captain Murphy received the swords, and made a few remarks on behalf of the recipients. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present.

GENERAL GRANT IN TOWN.—Lieutenant-General Grant arrived in Philadelphia on Saturday night, and proceeded to Burlington, N. J. On arriving at the depot, at Broad and Prime streets, he took a carriage, proceeded to Walnut street wharf, crossed the river, and returned at noon yesterday. At Camden a number of people were present, and on learning that the great General was in the train, cheered him vociferously as he passed to the boat. On arriving at Walnut street wharf, he took passage in a buggy, and drove rapidly towards the south-western part of the city. His movements are so speedy that even the telegraphic reporters cannot keep pace with them.

POLITICAL.—The Union Soldiers' Campaign Club have commenced organizing. They number already about two thousand men, all veterans. Most of them have lost legs or arms. They will have a parade on Saturday next.

A Lincoln and Johnson Campaign Club was organized in South ward, Camden, on Saturday evening. The number enrolled was large. The Club has secured Washington Hall for the campaign. The hall will be open every evening, speeches made and the papers of the day provided free of charge.

The Republican Invincibles will be organized this evening at the Union Headquarters, Chesnut street, above Sixth.

Hon. Wm. D. Kelley and G. W. Northrop, opposing candidates for Congress in the Fourth District, have entered into an agreement to discuss the questions involved in the coming contest, on the same stump. Two nights are to be devoted to each ward in the district.

APPOINTMENT.—Mr. R. C. Tittermary, of the Second Ward, has been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury under the 5th section of the act of June 30, 1864, for the several assessment districts of the four collection districts of Pennsylvania, with special reference to taxes on manufactures and productions, and license of wholesale dealers.

PRESENTATION.—The drivers of the firemen's ambulances have purchased a very magnificent pen and pencil, which they intend to present to Dr. Kenderdine, Medical Director of Transportation in this city. The Doctor superintends the removal of all sick and wounded soldiers upon their arrival here to the various hospitals.

MASS MEETING OF THE JOURNEYMEN TAILORS.—This morning a mass meeting of the journeymen tailors was held at Fifth and Prune streets, for the purpose of agreeing on a uniform scale of prices. A list of prices was agreed upon, which are an advance of about 30 per cent. on the former rates.

IMPROVEMENT.—The exterior of Race street wharf is nearly completed. One hundred and eighteen feet is the extent of the addition, thus making the wharf, when finished, two hundred and forty feet in length. The wharf is about sixty feet wide and is covered with the cubical paving.

CITY MORTALITY.—The number of deaths reported at the office of the Board of Health for the week ending Saturday, is 324. Deaths and interments of soldiers numbered 5; males, 175; females 149.

Married.

HARPER—UNDERHILL.—At the residence of the bride's mother, by Friends' ceremony, on the morning of the 14th inst., EDWARD B. HARPER to EMMA UNDERHILL, all of this city. [Delaware and Maryland papers please copy.]

Died.

ELLIS.—On the 15th inst., LAURA E., daughter of Charles E. and Laura A. F. Ellis, aged 13 months.

The relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her parents' residence, No. 1411 N. Thirteenth street. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

LEES.—On the 17th inst., JAMES, the infant son of Joseph and Maria Lees, of Bridgeport, Montgomery county, Pa.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of its grandfather, Peter Dinkle, on the Ridge road, above the ninth mile stone, at 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, the 20th inst.

LUCAS.—In the city of Washington, D. C., on the 17th inst., JOHN M. LUCAS, in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 755 Florida street, on Wednesday morning, the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock. To proceed to the Woodlands Cemetery.

THOMAS.—On Sunday morning, 18th inst., JANE THOMAS, in the 71st year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, S. W. corner Margaretta and Front streets.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street,

Has now Open his

FALL STOCK

OF

CURTAIN MATERIALS,

Consisting of

French Satins,
Rich Brocatelles,
Coteline, in colors,
Plain and Bordered Terry,
Union and All-Wool Reps,
French Satin de Laines,
English and German Damasks,
French Printed Lastings,
Cornices and Bands,
And every description of CURTAIN MATERIALS.

WINDOW SHADES

Of the newest Colors and Patterns

LACE CURTAINS

One-third less than the present cost of Importation.

WALRAVEN'S (late CARRYL'S),
No. 719 CHESNUT STREET.

COURTNEY & WILLITTS,
Nos. 14 and 16 S. SEVENTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Manufacturers of

BEAUTIFUL

COTTAGE FURNITURE,

And the only reliable made in this city.

Also, Dining room Furniture and Bedding, constantly on hand. 9-19-mths-2m

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Trouble in the Political Wigwam.—Affairs in the Democratic Camp threaten an internal storm. So much for not having a clear understanding between the parties concerned. No such difficulty can possibly arise in the Coal business of W. W. Alter, Esq., No. 957 N. Ninth street. He promises to sell the best Coal, and the most of it, at the lowest prices, and everybody knows that he is doing it.

Finest Table Chocolate.—DAVIS & RICHARDS, Arch and Tenth streets, have now in store a supply of the Bear Brand, Cocoa Shells and Spanish Chocolates.

Electricity.—All Acute and Chronic Diseases cured by means of the different modifications of Electricity, at the

ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 1220 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia.

PROF. C. H. BOLLES

Will commence,

OCTOBER 4, 1864,

A course of Lectures and full instruction for applying Galvanism, Magnetism, and other modifications of Electricity as a reliable therapeutic agent for the cure of Acute and Chronic Diseases.

AT THE INSTITUTION,
No. 1220 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Medical men and others desiring to attend the course are requested to make application early.

E. G. Whitman & Co.,
Manufacturers of New and Delicious Confections, Almond Paste, Chocolate Caramels, Creams La Mode de Paris, exquisitely flavored Roasted Jordan Almonds, &c., &c.
No. 316 Chesnut street, below Fourth.

Pianos! Pianos!

STECK & CO'S PIANOS.

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J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE.—
FIRST NIGHT OF EDWIN ADAMS.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, September 19,
HAMLET.

HAMLET	EDWIN ADAMS
Ghost	Mr. Garson
Polonius	Mr. Griffith
Laertes	Mr. Donaldson
Horatio	Mr. Craig
First Grave Digger	Stuart Robson
Queen	Miss Annie Graham
Ophelia	Miss E. Price

TUESDAY—EDWIN ADAMS.
Doors open at 7; commence at ¼ to 8.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
GROVER & SINN.........Proprietors and Managers.
FIRST WEEK OF THE SEA OF ICE.
The management is happy to announce an engagement with the distinguished artiste,
MISS SUSAN DENIN,
Who will make her appearance every night this week as "Louise de Lascours" and "Ogarita" in
THE SEA OF ICE; OR, A THIRST FOR GOLD.
Admission: Family Circle, 25c.; Dress Circle and Parquet, 50c.; Reserved Dress Circle and Parquet Seats, 75c.; extra Orchestra Seats, $1; no charge for secured seats. Doors open at 7 o'clock; curtain rises at 7¾.
FOURTH GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON, September 24, at reduced prices.

CHRIST REJECTED.
The great and celebrated picture by West, the chef d'œuvre of the artist,
IS NOW ON EXHIBITION
AT THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,
No. 1025 CHESNUT STREET,
In addition to the ENTIRE Art Collection of the Academy.
Admittance, 25 cents; Season Tickets, 50 cents. 9-14-1m*

F. & L. LADNER'S MILITARY HALL,
No. 532 N. THIRD Street.
Professor ENGELKE, the well-known Maestro, is engaged at this popular place of resort, as the Director of a powerful Orchestra, and every evening choice selections of fine music are given to the audience gratuitously.
au30-1m

KENSINGTON HALL.—THIS POPULAR place of Entertainment, Nos. 1097 and 1099 GERMANTOWN avenue and 1101 N. SECOND street, established 30 years ago by Mr. John Lipp, has been enlarged and renovated, and now possesses attractions unexcelled by any other establishment of the kind in the city.
A large and efficient Orchestra, under the direction of Prof. F. Losse, has been engaged, and a choice programme of Vocal and Instrumental Music will be produced each evening, free of expense to the audience. The Concert Room is large, airy, and commodious, the refreshments superior, and the attendants polite and accommodating.
au27-1m HENRY HOENIG, Proprietor.

FREE CONCERT SALOON.
The subscriber has opened the large and commodious SALOON, with extensive SUMMER GARDEN,
situated
N. E. CORNER OF FRANKLIN STREET AND GIRARD AVENUE,
and has engaged a full orchestra, under the leadership of PROFESSOR A. BERTEL, who will nightly perform a choice programme of National and other airs.
As a pleasant place to pass an evening free of charge, the proprietor is determined his establishment shall not be surpassed.
au25-1m CHRISTIAN RENTSCHLER.

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh.
Established 1844. Incorporated 1855.
Young men prepared for the Counting-house and business life.
Thorough and practical instruction in
BOOK-KEEPING,
In all its branches, as practised by the best accountants and business men.
PENMANSHIP,
Plain and ornamental, is taught by one of the most competent of penmen.
Commercial Calculations,
Business Forms,
Commercial Law,
Detecting Counterfeit Notes, &c.
TELEGRAPHING,
By sound and on paper, taught in a thorough and practical manner by a long-experienced operator.
STUDENTS INSTRUCTED SEPARATELY,
And received at any time.
Evening Sessions after September 15th.
CATALOGUES,
Containing terms, students' names (471 last year), &c., furnished gratis on application.
S. H. CRITTENDEN & CO.,
se9-1m No. 637 CHESNUT Street.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Plate, Clothing, &c., at
JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c., for sale at
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. je24-3m

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

WINDOW SHADES

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET.	NOTTINGHAM AND SWISS LACES, New Styles.
WINDOW SHADES, NEW STYLES, NEW COLORS, AT THE MANUFACTURERS.	No. 723 KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO. CHESNUT STREET.
No. 723 CHESNUT STREET.	PIANO COVERS, LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY, AT LOW PRICES.

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

FIVE OR SIX

HOUSE CARPENTERS,

AT

No. 232 CARTER STREET.

Inquire at the Store. 9-15-3t

T. M. PLOWMAN,

WANTED

THE HUMANE AND BENEVOLENT

To know that the

"Working Women's Relief Association,"

No. 736 ARCH STREET,

Has opened a REGISTRY OFFICE, where all women out of employment may find situations, free of charge, and where families desiring persons for household service can obtain all kinds of assistants, from a Governess to a Washwoman, upon the payment of a small fee. The patronage of the benevolent is particularly solicited for this Association, which proposes rather to help women to help themselves than to make them objects of charity. A workroom has been opened, where any kind of family and gentlemen's sewing will be promptly and neatly executed at a moderate price; the whole profit of the work to go into the hands of those performing it. 9-16-6t

WANTED TO RENT, A HOUSE AND some ground, on the line of the "Germantown" or "North Pennsylvania" Railroad. House must have modern improvements. Rent not to exceed $500. Address, stating full particulars, amount of land, location, &c., Box 1322 P. O. 9-17-3t*

WANTED—AT THE NAVAL ORDNANCE Yard, Washington, D. C., twenty first class FINISHERS. Wages, $3·25 per day.
Applications may be made to Lieutenant Commander W. N. JEFFERS, at the Yard, by letter or in person, but none but first-class workmen and such as do not claim exemption from military service on account of alienage, need apply.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau of Ordnance,
9-12-12t Navy Department.

WANTED, WANTED.
WORK FOR CIRCULAR AND JIG SAWS
At
VANDUSEN, DAVIDSON & CO.'S,
Penn Treaty Marine Railway and Ship Yard,
BEACH, above HANOVER Street,
Kensington,
se8-12t* Philadelphia.

CIRCULAR AND JIG SAWING
EXECUTED WITH DESPATCH,
On reasonable terms,
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BEACH, above HANOVER Street,
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FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FOR SALE.—$50,000 WORTH IN GOOD Houses, large and small, on terms to suit purchasers, either with or without incumbrance, for cash and good trade. Inquire of, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.,
THOS. M. PLOWMAN, No. 207 S. FOURTH Street.

EDUCATIONAL.

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE, PENN SQUARE.—The Twelfth Annual Series of Lectures and Practical Demonstrations on Mining, Metallurgy, Civil and Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry, and Architecture, in the TECHNICAL SCHOOLS of the College, will begin on MONDAY, September 19. The Laboratories, Draughting, and Modeling Rooms have been enlarged and refitted. Applicants will present themselves for examination at the Faculty's office on SATURDAY or MONDAY, 17th and 19th instants, at 9 o'clock A. M.
ALFRED L. KENNEDY, M. D.,
9-16-3t* President of Faculty.

FIFTY CENTS.—LESSONS IN GERMAN,
BY
A NATIVE OF
GERMANY,
WHO SPEAKS ENGLISH FLUENTLY,
AT
FIFTY CENTS AN HOUR.
LADIES AND CHILDREN ONLY.
Apply between 11 and 1 o'clock, at
se13-2w No. 722 FLORIDA Street.

PHILADELPHIA MILITARY SCHOOL.
COURTLAND SAUNDERS' INSTITUTE,
Thirty-ninth and Market Streets,
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 6.
Address,
au27-1m PROFESSOR E. D. SAUNDERS, D. D.

FRIENDS' ACADEMY FOR BOYS, REAR of No 41 N. ELEVENTH Street, reopens on the 5th inst. $15 per term of 22 weeks. All denominations admitted. [se1-1m*] W. WHITALL.

MADAME EGERIE JULES MARTIN'S
MODERN CALISTHENICS;
Or Course of
PHYSICAL EDUCATION.
Approved by the Clergy, Surgeons, and Physicians of Philadelphia, as well as by the Principals of the best Schools, whose names are appended by authority.
These exercises have been approved of and authorized at St. Mary's Hall School, Burlington, New Jersey, on the 4th of August, 1855, by the late Right Rev. G. W. Doane, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of New Jersey, and have been continued since that time with marked success and the happiest results.
Classes will be attended to at Boarding Schools, provided that each class consists of not less than twelve pupils.
REFERENCES.
Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D. (Bishop of Pennsylvania), Rev. John A. Vaughan, Rev. John B. Clemson, D. D., Rev. Charles H. Wheeler, D. D., Rev. Wm. H. Furness, Rev. Wm. Croswell Doane, Professor Samuel Jackson, M. D., R. Lenox Hodge, M. D., Paul B. Goddard, M. D., Joseph Pancoast, M. D., Geo. W. Norris, M. D., S. D. Gross, M. D., Franklin Gauntt, M. D. (Burlington, New Jersey), Right Rev. James Wood, D. D. (Bishop of Philadelphia), Very Rev. Charles J. Carter, Convent of the Sacred Heart (Eden Hall, Pa.), Academy of the Sisters of Mercy; Alfred Stille, M. D., John Neill, M. D., W. La Roche, M. D., Caspar Morris, M. D., John Bell, M. D., George Moehring, M. D., William V. Keating, M. D., J. V. Patterson, M. D., Francis West, M. D., Rt. Rev. W. H. Odenheimer, D. D. (Bishop of New Jersey), Rev. Elvin K. Smith (Principal of St. Mary's Hall, Burlington); Miss C. Bayard, Mesdames Chegaray & D'Hervilly, Misses Casey, Misses Anable, Misses Burk, Miss Mary E. Throp, Miss Brooks and Mrs. Hall, Madame Clement (Germantown, Pa.), Miss Carr (Linwood Hall, Pa.), Miss Carpenter.
Besides her own method of Calisthenics, Madame Martin is prepared to teach the system of Dr. Dio Lewis, of Boston. Liberal arrangements may be made for Classes. No. 1346 SPRUCE Street.

PRIVATE DANCING SCHOOL.—MADAME EGERIE JULES MARTIN, aware that many parents object to their children attending the public dancing academies, will open Private Classes at her RESIDENCE, No. 1346 SPRUCE street, on MONDAY, October 3, where Ladies only are admitted. She will give every attention to dancing and deportment.
CLASSES, DAYS, AND HOURS.
For Young Ladies and Masters, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 3½ until 5½ P. M.
Independently of her Classes, Mme Martin will give lessons in private families and at all the Schools where Mr. Martin had the honor to teach.
Should ladies, with parents or friends, like to form any new Dance separately, Madame Martin will make arrangements for them.
For Circulars, apply at Madame Martin's residence.
Madame Martin will take Classes formed at Boarding Schools or in the country. 9-17-smw6t

JAMES S. BIRD, TEACHER OF THE PIANO, No. 320 SIXTEENTH Street, below Spruce. au22-1m*

SIGNOR N. PERELLI
Having returned from Europe, has resumed his LESSONS IN SINGING,
se8-thstu1m No. 1228 CHESNUT STREET.

GEORGE STITES, JR.,
MANUFACTURING MACHINIST
AND
ENGINEER,
au27-1m No. 1621 N. SECOND ST., Philadelphia.

STEAM HEATING FOR FACTORIES, Mills, &c. Heated with direct or waste steam. Also, coils for heaters, condensers, evaporators, &c.
se1-1m M. FOREMAN, No. 24 N. SIXTH Street.

THOUSANDS OF TEETH
EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.
Patent applied for. My new invention, a Double Reversible Self-adjusting Safety Valved Inhaler, for administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, and extracting teeth without pain. The only mode that the Gas can be properly and safely administered.
DR. C. L. MUNNS,
9-19-1m No. 731 SPRUCE STREET.

GREAT CENTRAL CLOTHING HOUSE,

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 326 MARKET Street.
C. C. MACKEY, Auctioneer, solicits consignments of GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE,
Of all kinds, for public sale at his Auction Rooms, and he will attend personally to sales of
REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS
At the Exchange.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
At Dwellings, and
STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE
At the Stores of the owners.
Cash will be advanced when desired on consignments of goods for public sale.
LARGE SALE OF WHITE GRANITE AND COMMON CROCKERY WARE.
On Tuesday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, 600 open lots, suitable for city and country retail trade.
GLASSWARE.
A fine assortment of table and other Glassware.
COAL OIL LAMP BURNERS.
10 dozen C. I. burners.
CHINA TOYS, PARIAN WARE, &c.
An invoice of China Toys, Cups and Saucers, Mugs, Parian Vases, and other Fancy Goods.

READY TUESDAY MORNING!!
HARPER'S MAGAZINE
FOR OCTOBER.
PITCHER'S,
It No. 808 CHESNUT Street.

GODEY, and LADY'S FRIEND,
FOR OCTOBER,
PITCHER'S
9-17-2t No. 808 CHESNUT Street.

MRS. JOSEPH HUFTY DESIRES TO INFORM her friends that she has removed from No. 407 CHESNUT street to No. 28 S. FOURTH Street.

CHASE & HUFTY'S NEW BLANK BOOKS and Stationery, No. 22 S. FOURTH Street. Opened To-Day.

GENUINE ARNOLD'S WRITING FLUID and Copying Ink, direct from London at
CHASE & HUFTY'S
New Blank Book and Stationery Store,
No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

ON THE BLOCKADE-RUNNER "PRINCESS Alice," was captured an invoice of the World's Fair Prize Cap Paper, a portion of which is for sale at
CHASE & HUFTY'S
New Blank Book and Stationery Store,
No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

BLANK BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION on hand, or made to order, at a small advance on old prices, at
CHASE & HUFTY'S
New Blank Book and Stationery Store,
No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

MANY OF THE OLD VARIETIES OF Letter, Cap, and Note Paper, much superior to those of later manufacture, can be had at
CHASE & HUFTY'S,
New Blank Book and Stationery Store,
No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS TO SUIT ALL preferences, and warranted for one year, can be had at
CHASE & HUFTY'S
New Blank Book and Stationery Store,
No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

20 PER CENT CAN BE SAVED BY PURchasing your Stationery at
CHASE & HUFTY'S
New Blank Book and Stationery Store,
au29-1m No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN—HIS PORTRAIT, Phrenology, and Biography. Also, Hon. Mr. Fessenden, and the three new Bishops, Thompson, Clark, and Kingsley. Physiognomy, with portraits of the Horse, Lion, Gorilla, Wolf, Sheep, Eagle, &c.; Michael Angelo; Our Teeth and Jaws, with signs of Character; Stammering, its Cause and Cure; In Prison; A Jewish Wedding; The African Compared with other Races; The Gulf Stream; A New Theory; Language; Dreams; Plants Without Seeds; Railroad Men; To Correspondents; The story of Adam and Eve; Eternal Punishment; Unbelief; Soul and Spirit. What is the Difference? Immortality; Marrying Cousins, &c., in October number of "Phrenological Journal and Life Illustrated." Newsmen have it. Sent by first post for 15 cents, by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 BROADWAY, New York, or J. L. CAPEN, No. 25 S. TENTH Street, Philadelphia. 9-17-2t

M. K. WILLIAMS,
No. 903 MARKET STREET.

MUSLINS. MUSLINS.
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MUSLINS. MUSLINS.

Having in store a large stock of Muslins of all popular brands, some of which were purchased before the late advance in price, enables me to offer them either at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
As low as they can be purchased elsewhere, together with a large stock of
CHINTZES AND DELAINES,
In Stripes, Checks, Brilliants, Dots, and Figures; also a full line of fine Ballardvale
FLANNELS,
Heavy Twilled Blue, White, Red, and Grey Flannels,
TICKINGS,
TABLE LINENS,
BLANKETS,
And a fine assortment of HOSIERY,
At Nos. 2 and 4 N. NINTH Street, and
No. 903 MARKET Street.
9-19-mwf-3t M. K. WILLIAMS.

GRAND OPENING OF
FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS.
WATKINS & CO.,
On the N. E. Corner of NINTH and CHERRY, beg to inform their Lady friends that they have now ready
THEIR MAMMOTH ASSORTMENT
Of every variety of Style and Quality of
Fall and Winter Cloaks for 1864.
Our stock comprises as large an assortment and as great a variety as can be found in the balance of all the CLOAK STORES COMBINED.
OUR MOTTO AS OF OLD:—
"SMALL PROFITS AND LARGE SALES."
Our Reputation World Wide as
THE CHEAPEST CLOAK STORE IN THE CITY!
Our quality of Workmanship,
THE FINEST MANUFACTURED IN THE CITY!
Little or no advance on last year's price.
ESPECIAL NOTICE.
In consequence of the success attending our System of SMALL PROFITS, rival stores have, mushroom-like, sprung up all round us; but, Ladies, be sure you get in the right place, and look for the name as well as the sign of
THE CHEAPEST CLOAK STORE IN THE CITY.
D. WATKINS & CO.,
9-15-tuthsst N. E. Cor. of NINTH and CHERRY.

NEW GAME OF CARDS.
THE NEW MUSICAL CARDS
(Patronized by the Royal Family of England), are sent by post for THREE DOLLARS. They are a most amusing pastime, and teach Musical Time quicker than any other method.
"A most interesting and clever game."—Times.
"Admirably adapted for teaching Musical Time."—Illustrated London News.
Address A. JOYCE, No. 62 W. THIRTY-SIXTH Street, New York. au26-1m

TO THE PUBLIC.—
Mr. JAMES SINNETT has removed to his new and commodious House (National Hotel), No. 520 S. FRONT Street, and wishes his friends to give him a call at his Grand Opening day, to-morrow (Tuesday), September 20.
JAMES SINNETT,
1t* Proprietor.

CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS AND Window Shades, from New York Auction sales, (slightly wet.)—Magnificent Brussels, ¾ wide, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50 and $1·75; Imitation Brussels, (painted,) ¾ wide, 70, 80 and 90 cents; 5-4, 9-4 and 12-4 at proportionate prices; Imperial Carpets, $1·37 to $1·75 per yard; Ingrain, from 50 cents to $1·12½; Venetian, Rag, and Hemp, from 37½ to 75 cents per yard; Mattings, the largest assortment ever offered in Philadelphia, from 37½ to 75 cents a yard, at the New York Auction Sales Depot, (formerly Stethlow's,) No. 147 S. SECOND Street, first door above Walnut, opposite Corn Exchange.
j15-3m

PURE SPIRITS.—500 GALLS. PURE SPIRITS, fourth proof, for preserving purposes, for sale by
E. P. MIDDLETON,
se12-6t* No. 5 N. FRONT Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY of Pennsylvania.
A term will commence
OCTOBER 3, 1864.
The Introductory Lecture will be delivered at 8 o'clock in the evening of that day, at the usual Lecture-Room by the
Hon. GEORGE SHARSWOOD. 9-17-12t

THE LARGEST AND BEST

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON.

The Citizens of the THIRTEENTH WARD will raise their

CAMPAIGN FLAG,

AT THE CORNER OF

Franklin and Poplar Streets,

THIS EVENING, September 19,

AT 8 O'CLOCK.

They will be addressed by
Hon. LEONARD MYERS,
Hon. JAMES POLLOCK,
Hon. W. D. KELLEY, and others. 1t*

LINCOLN, JOHNSON,

LIBERTY!

CONCERT HALL.

The men of Philadelphia favorable to the election of

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

AS PRESIDENT

AND

ANDREW JOHNSON

AS VICE PRESIDENT,

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

WILL MEET

On MONDAY EVENING,

SEPTEMBER 19,

AT 8 O'CLOCK,

AT

CONCERT HALL,

Chesnut St., Between Twelfth and Thirteenth,

To inaugurate the Hall for the coming

ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

Members of the Union Leagues, and all loyal men, are invited to be present.

Distinguished gentlemen will address the meeting.

By order of the
9-17-2t COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC MEETINGS.

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES,

RALLY FOR

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON.

All members of the above named Club who desire to unite, under a new name appropriate to present issues, for active duty in the present canvass, and all other loyal citizens, especially the young men, whether members of the Club or not, are earnestly invited to assemble at the

COMMONWEALTH BUILDING,

CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE SIXTH,

On MONDAY EVENING, September 19,

AT 8 O'CLOCK.

GEORGE INMAN RICHE,
9-17-2t PRESIDENT.

THE BUST OF GENERAL GRANT.—This elaborate sculpture, so much admired at the Fine Arts Gallery, is now on Free Exhibition for a few days, at ORNE'S CARPET STORE, No. 904 CHESNUT Street. As subscriptions to it are for the relief of Disabled Soldiers, persons subscribing not only benefit them, but give tangible evidence of their appreciation of one of our best generals. By all means see it. 9-15-3t

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BATtalion
UNION CAMPAIGN CLUB,
COMMONWEALTH BUILDING, No. 613 CHESNUT Street, September 17, 1864.
A meeting of the members of the Club will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, 20th inst.,
At 7 o'clock, at their Headquarters. Punctual attendance is requested.
By order of the Committee of Superintendence.
Colonel F. C. ELLMAKER, Chairman.
Major A. J. FELLERS, Secretary. 9-17-2t

OFFICE

OF THE

Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company,

PHILADELPHIA, September 14, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Office until 4 o'clock P. M., of TUESDAY, the 4th of October next, for any portion or the whole of

ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,
$1,000,000,

AS PART OF A

NEW LOAN

authorized by Acts of Assembly, payable on the 1st day of April, 1884, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on 1st day of the months of January, April, July, and October of each year, and both principal and interest secured by a mortgage on the Company's estates and franchises. The proposals must be in writing, endorsed "Proposals for Lehigh Loan," and left at this office, where they will remain without being opened until the meeting of the Board of Managers, at 12½ o'clock on Wednesday, the 5th of October next. The offerers of accepted proposals will be early thereafter notified of such acceptance, when the premiums offered will be immediately payable, and afterwards each will be at liberty to pay the amount accepted by monthly instalments of 10 per cent., or more thereof, or the whole at one time, at his or her option. The Managers reserve to themselves the right of rejecting any bids not satisfactory.

By order of the Board of Managers,

EDWIN WALTER,
9-15-6t TREASURER.

DEAFNESS, NOISES IN THE HEAD, THROAT DISEASES, CATARRH.
Those who suffer from these maladies have now the very best opportunity for finding relief. The apparatus constructed by Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER is undoubtedly the most perfectly effective agent ever used for reaching the seat of the disease to which it is directed, and eradicating it with wonderful rapidity. The application is painless. Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street.
TESTIMONIALS.
To the Deaf.—Dr. Von Moschzisker, Aurist, No. 1027 Walnut street, operated most successfully on my ears, restoring me to perfect hearing. I suffered from what the physicians called a thickening of the drum of the ear.
WILLIAM CRANE, Builder,
Residence, No. 1513 S. Second street.
Philadelphia, August 2, 1864.
PHILADELPHIA, 25th June, 1864.—This is to certify, that for four years I was troubled with an offensive discharge, accompanied with deafness. I have been treated by numerous physicians without receiving any benefit. Some months ago I applied to Dr. Von Moschzisker, who has accomplished a perfect cure.
JOSEPH SHOEMAKER,
Of the firm of Shoemaker & Tisdal, Merchants,
No. 244 N. Broad street.
Private residence, No. 722 Green street.
EYE.—Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER can be consulted on all maladies of the Eye. The SURGICAL operations to restore SIGHT skilfully performed.
Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street.
Where hundreds of similar testimonials as the above can be examined. au6-tf

DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS.—J. Isaacs, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above-named members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city and country can be seen at his Office, No. 511 PINE Street. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charges made for examination. Office hours from 8 to 11 A. M., 2 to 7 P. M. No. 511 PINE Street. au7-1m

S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

Evening Telegraph

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

WHAT NOW FOR SHERMAN?

From the Press.

In the congratulatory order issued to his soldiers by General Sherman when his army entered Atlanta, he says, after reciting the various steps in the triumphant campaign:—"The capture of Atlanta "completed the grand task which had been assigned us by our Government." What the entire scope and precise limitation of these words may be, it is difficult to say. We suppose the capture of Atlanta was the task assigned to our brave Western army when it set forth from Chattanooga in May last, and beyond that was, it was impossible at that time to draw out any fixed line of military action.

So far, it was definite, simple, and essential; but, Atlanta once attained, our further progress would depend upon the condition of our army, upon the condition of the rebel army, upon its position and line of retreat, and upon the general aspect of the war, East and West. If the campaign had closed with the destruction of Hood's force, the further advance of Sherman's army, as a mass, into Georgia, would have been unnecessary; if, on the other hand, the rebel force were borne away intact, Sherman's plans and movements would still remain to be dictated by a great variety of circumstances.

In regard to the condition of Hood's army, we judge the fact to be that, though not utterly destroyed, it was well-nigh broken after the retreat from Atlanta. Its long retreat, or series of retreats, continued without cessation for four months—the six great battles it fought before reaching Atlanta, the three heavy assaults upon our army it made while at Atlanta, and the two actions it fought after the main body had evacuated that place—all this, with the ordinary wear and tear of such a terrible campaign, and with very limited reinforcements to fill the gaps made, must have left the army which was Bragg's, Johnson's, and Hood's, in succession, in a very slim and sorry condition.

In regard to the present position of that army, we judge from the few indications that have reached us through Rebel and Union mediums that it is now on the line of railroad running southward from Atlanta to Macon, some twenty miles, less or more, from the former place. Were Sherman to advance directly upon it, it would doubtless retreat to Macon; were he to attempt to march in a southeasterly or southwesterly direction, it would try to bar his way, retard his progress, or harass his line.

The easiest movement, and not the least effective, for Sherman to make with the bulk of his forces, after leaving a portion of them well fortified in Atlanta, would be to strike southwesterly for Montgomery, the old capital of the Southern Confederacy, and from there march upon and seize Mobile. He would thus not only capture these two important points, and dominate all the surrounding country, but he would establish a water-base for our Southwestern army. He could make a grand march like this even though Hood were to remain where he now is, or indeed without paying much regard to the line of communication.

His force could march after the fashion of what is called the "independent column," which is so elaborately described by Kinglake in his "History of the Crimean War," and the value and uses of which were so finely illustrated by Sherman himself, in the remarkable march he made from Vicksburg across the State of Mississippi at the opening of the present year.

The Rebels themselves have an idea that some such movement as this may now be undertaken by Sherman; for the Richmond *Examiner* makes the remark:—"Nashville, Chattanooga, Atlanta, are to be three strongholds in a wall of iron and bayonets stretching from the Ohio river into middle Georgia, and to be extended in due time south to Savannah, or bent westward to Mobile, or prolonged eastward to Charleston."

But though plans of operation such as these in the southwest might be possible, feasible, and profitable for Sherman, there is another and a greater object which our Government may now think it advisable that the victorious army of the west should lend a hand in achieving. What that object may be, and what the Rebels fear it is, we will close by permitting the Richmond *Examiner* of Monday last to tell:—

> It is plain that active operations in the field are ended for the time being in Georgia. And the reinforcements which would enable Sherman to push forward in further enterprises are required for another and more important purpose.
>
> That purpose is the capture of Richmond. On this one object the whole military power of the Federal Union will now be concentrated. Grant will no longer be distracted by two great enterprises. One of them is accomplished and well off his hands. He is at liberty now to give his whole force to the other. He commands all the armies of the United States, and his pride is up.
>
> The task which engaged his immediate personal supervision is yet unaccomplished; while that which was entrusted to a lieutenant has succeeded. Every brigade and regiment that can be spared from any other quarter of the compass will now certainly be ordered to Petersburg. The Northern people and their generals almost exult in the conviction that they have the Rebellion at last so circumstanced that one great blow must certainly destroy it; and they believe that blow is to be stricken in Virginia.
>
> Petersburg is falsely esteemed the key to Richmond. The fall of one they erroneously suppose involves the other. But it cannot be denied that if they bring together a force large enough to overwhelm Lee's army, wheresoever the theatre of battle may be, they do imperil Richmond, and with it the Confederate cause itself.

MEXICO.

From the Tribune.

The latest intelligence from Mexico is unfavorable to the cause of the Republican Government. The Imperialist troops have made two important movements—one for the occupation of Monterey, the capital of the State of Nuevo Leon, and hitherto the seat of the National Government; the other into the State of Tamaulipas, for the occupation of Matamoras.

The former has been entirely successful. Juarez has left Monterey without resistance, and has retreated with his forces to the State of Chihuahua, the largest and most thinly populated among the Mexican States. The other movement appears to be equally sure of success. General Mejia, of the Imperial army, has advanced at the head of four thousand men from San Luis de Potosi, by way of Tula and Victoria, upon Matamoras, and his van had reached San Fernando, in the State of Tamaulipas, which is about eighty miles distant from Matamoras. As the mouth of the river was already in possession of French troops, it was not expected that Cortinas would be able to hold out long. If forced to abandon Matamoras, Cortinas was likewise to withdraw to Chihuahua to continue a guerilla war.

A glance at the map of Mexico will at once show that the sway of the Emperor has been considerably extended by these recent movements. Many or most of the chief places in the States of Vera Cruz, Puebla, Mexico, Guadalajara, Guanajuato, Zacatecas, Durango, San Luis de Potosi, Nuevo Leon, and Tamaulipas are occupied by Imperialist troops. Though still swarming with guerillas, some of the States are, for the present, sufficiently controlled by the Imperial forces to enable Maximilian to visit a number of State capitals and other towns as far north as Zacatecas.

Juarez, whose unswerving patriotism and heroic perseverance are beyond praise, still holds, however, a firm control of the Northwestern States, and, especially, the States of Chihuahua and Sonora, from which the Imperial forces will find it a difficult, if not impossible task, to expel him. In the Southwest it is especially the States of Guerrero and Oaxaca, which, under the leadership of the patriotic Governor Alvarez, and the brave General Porfirio Diaz, are as firm as successful in their resistance to the French, and to the new Emperor.

The organization of the empire is slowly progressing. Ministers of Foreign Relations and of Finance have been appointed, and ambassadors have been sent to most of the European courts. The utmost efforts are being made to induce foreign capitalists to engage in mining operations and other works of public utility, and these efforts begin to meet with responses, especially in England.

To facilitate these operations, the construction of telegraphs and of the railroad from Vera Cruz to Mexico is pushed forward with considerable energy. Mexico has, of course, like every other country of the world, persons who, from pecuniary motives, are ready to sacrifice every principle, and it is natural that this class of the population are now rallying around the Emperor. It can also create but little surprise that some faint-hearted Liberals begin to despair of the Republic, and indulge the hope that the empire, if generally accepted, may open to the country a brighter prospect of progress than a Republican Administration under the present circumstances could possibly do.

But the great majority of the leaders of the Republican party are determined never to abandon the cause of the independence of their country, however gloomy the prospect may now appear; and the best native talents, we may be sure, therefore, will continue to work not for the establishment, but for the overthrow of the empire. That the same determination governs the majority of the intelligent classes of the population in all the towns, we are assured by the testimony of a gentleman who, by a long sojourn in Mexico, and by an intimate acquaintance with Mexicans in every important town of the country, has had more than common facilities to learn the real disposition of the native population.

The envoys of Maximilian to the courts of Europe, as we might expect, have met with a very sympathetic reception. Maximilian courts the reputation of being a liberal monarch; and to strengthen this reputation he has taken particular care to be exceedingly complimentary to the King of Italy, the hereditary foe of the house of Austria. The flattery was received by the King, who, in his reply, bestowed an unbounded praise upon the liberality and statesmanship of the brother of the Austrian Emperor.

The fact that all the princes of Europe, the so-called liberal as well as the despotic, hasten to recognize Maximilian, does not, perhaps, constitute in itself an offence against the American republics. But that they hasten to announce their recognition of the Mexican Empire, in view of its origin and in the continued absence of any manifestation of the popular vote, and that they express this recognition in a manner to show their gratification at the overthrow of an American republic, are facts which deserve to be remembered by all republicans. There has not been hitherto, among the republics of the new world, as regards their republican institutions, the same good understanding and the same common policy which exists between the monarchies of Europe. The relations of the new Mexican Empire to those monarchies should teach us in this respect an important lesson.

Chattanooga Items.

We clip the following items from the Chattanooga *Gazette* of the 15th instant:—

RETURN OF GENERAL STEEDMAN.—Major-General Steedman left Huntsville at half-past 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and probably arrived in Chattanooga some time last night, or rather this morning. General Steedman has not only been remarkably successful in keeping his own district clear of raiders and "beasts," but he has rendered essential service in clearing the southern portion of the Department of the Ohio, and more recently of the District of Tennessee. To-morrow we hope to lay before our readers full details of General Steedman's last expedition.

REMOVAL OF HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.—Headquarters of the Army of the Tennessee were removed from this city yesterday to the front. Hereafter headquarters will be at East Point, Georgia.

CHATTANOOGA MERCHANTS IN ATLANTA.—We learn that Moore & Marsh, a couple of Chattanooga merchants who became blatant Rebels, like thousands of others, because they believed the Confederacy would be a success, and that they would multiply their tens of thousands, did not skedaddle with Hood. Moore & Marsh equipped the first Rebel company ever raised in Chattanooga, and used their means liberally, first to get poor people into the Rebel army, and second to keep themselves out. Now that their money could no longer save them from the conscription, they became "tired of the war."

EXPECTED TO-DAY.—The late John Morgan's staff are expected here to-day from Knoxville, *en route* for the North.

RUNNING THROUGH.—The trains between Knoxville and Chattanooga are now running through, the breach in the railroad having been repaired.

Death of the Rev. George Potts, D. D.

The death of this distinguished clergyman took place at his residence in this city on Thursday morning, September 15, in the sixty-third year of his age. Dr. Potts was born in Philadelphia, received his academic education at Princeton, and studied for the ministry in the Theological Seminary at that place. After receiving ordination, he accepted the pastoral charge of a Presbyterian church in Natchez, where he devoted himself to the labors of his calling for fifteen years.

He was then settled over the Duane Street Presbyterian Church in New York, and on the completion of the new edifice in University Place, became pastor of the large congregation over which he has since presided. He had a wide reputation as an eloquent preacher, a devoted pastor, and an estimable man in all the relations of life. His name was brought prominently before the public several years since by a controversy with the Rev. Dr. Wainwright (subsequently Bishop of this diocese) on the rites and discipline of the Episcopal church.

Dr. Potts had been in failing health since the month of July, having suffered an attack of paralysis while on a visit at Saratoga Springs. He leaves a wife and four children, three of them sons, one an officer in the Union army. The funeral will be celebrated on Monday next in the University Place Church.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

MILITARY NOTICES.

A SUBSTITUTE CAN BE HAD FOR TWO YEARS at $500. No broker need answer. Address "NAVY," this office. 1t

$580, $580, $580, $580, $580,
CASH BOUNTY.
THE FIFTEENTH WARD
Will pay $80 Ward Bounty for three days only to a few more recruits. Choice given to enlist in any company or regiment. Apply this day to ISAAC M. KEUFF, at Provost Marshal's Office, corner BROAD and SPRING GARDEN streets. 9-17 3t

SUBSTITUTES AND VOLUNTEERS
FURNISHED AT SHORT NOTICE,
And on Reasonable Terms,
W. D. HAVENS,
LICENSED BROKER,
No. 115 S. SEVENTH Street, Second Floor,
9-15 6t Room No. 10.

TENTH WARD.
250 MEN WANTED
TO FILL THE QUOTA OF THE TENTH WARD.
Highest Bounty Paid. Apply to
A. H. FRANCISCUS,
au6-tf No. 513 MARKET STREET.

BIRNEY'S SHARPSHOOTERS.
AVOID THE DRAFT,
and enlist in a Corps of some standing,
Authorized by the General and State Government.
MAJOR J. W. MOORE,
OF THE
NINETY-NINTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
Is recruiting to fill up five Companies in this city.
THE HIGHEST BOUNTIES GIVEN
For One, Two, or Three Years Men.
Call at once, at
No. [illegible] CHESNUT Street, below SIXTH.
If you want to Enlist.
MAJOR J. W. MOORE
Is prepared to pay promptly
THE CITY AND WARD BOUNTY
Immediately on the mustering of any man to his Regiment.
BULLOCK BROS.,
O. W. DAVIS,
JOS. F. TOBIAS,
JNO. W. EVERMAN,
S. S. WINEBRENNER,
J. CAREY LEE,
ALF. D. JESSUP,
A. C. BONAFFON,
Committee.
au27 tf

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL, First District, Pa., No. 219 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, August 11, 1864.
To insure prompt replies to all questions on ordinary subjects connected with the Enrolment, Draft, Exemption, Liabilities to Draft, Credits and Accounts of men furnished, Citizens are requested to make application to the Provost Marshal of the Congressional District for such information, and not to the Provost Marshal-General at Washington.
By order of the Provost Marshal-General.
WILLIAM E. LEHMAN,
au12-tf Captain and Provost Marshal.

BOUNTY FOR MARINES.—WANTED for the United States Marine Corps, able-bodied men to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Yards, and on board United States ships-of-war on foreign stations.
Term of service, Four Years.
Better compensation than the army.
ALL THE LOCAL BOUNTIES paid upon enlistment.
Marines receive Prize Money.
For all further information apply at the Recruiting Rendezvous,
No. 311 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce Street, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock.
C. G. McCAWLEY,
au5-tf Major and Recruiting Officer.

FURLOUGHS—FURLOUGHS.
FURLOUGHS—FURLOUGHS.
FURLOUGHS—FURLOUGHS.
Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furloughs, needing
SWORDS AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,
SWORDS AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,
Are invited to the extensive
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT
OF
GEORGE W. SIMONS & BROTHER,
GEORGE W. SIMONS & BROTHER,
SANSOM STREET HALL,
SANSOM STREET HALL,
SANSOM Street, above Sixth Street.
PRESENTATION SWORDS
PRESENTATION SWORDS
Made to order at the shortest notice, which for richness and magnificence challenge competition, no other house in the country combining the MANUFACTURING JEWELER WITH THE PRACTICAL SWORD MAKER. se6

SILK AND DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

FANCY CASSIMERES AND COATINGS.
We are now in daily receipt of desirable
FALL AND WINTER WOOLENS
FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR,
Comprising the best styles of
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN FABRICS.
CURWIN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET.
9-15-3t Above Willow.

WOOLEN SHIRTING PLAIDS.
Just opened, a lot of Super
GERMAN FLANNELS
AT
LESS THAN REGULAR PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
9-15-3t Above Willow.

WATER-PROOF CLOAKS.
ON HAND A LARGE STOCK,
Which we are selling for
LESS THAN USUAL PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
9-16-3t Above Willow.

FALL, 1864. } STOCK NOW IN STORE. { FALL, 1864.
EDMUND YARD & CO.,
Nos. 617 Chesnut and 614 Jayne Streets.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
SHAWLS,
LINENS, AND
WHITE GOODS.
LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF DRESS GOODS.
FULL LINE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
BALMORALS,
INCLUDING au20-2m
BRUNER'S AND OTHER MAKES.

FALL GOODS.
THOMAS W. EVANS & CO.
HAVE NOW OPEN AND ARE DAILY RECEIVING,
THEIR
FALL IMPORTATION
OF
NEW GOODS,
EMBRACING THE
NEWEST STYLES AND FABRICS,
To which they invite attention. 9-15-3t
Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT STREET.

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Has received his FALL IMPORTATION of
REAL INDIA SHAWLS, LONG AND SQUARE.
With a few Choice FALL GOODS, to which the attention of the Ladies is invited. se7-12t

ESPEN & BROTHER,
NEW LACE AND EMBROIDERY STORE,
No. 44 N. EIGHTH STREET.
We announce to our numerous friends and patrons that we have completed the removal of our well assorted stock of LACES, LACE GOODS, AND EMBROIDERIES from our old stand, No. 21, to our New and Capacious Store
No. 44 N. EIGHTH STREET.
Receiving as we do, the principal part of our stock directly from the best manufacturers in Paris, Brussels, and Saxony, one of our Firm visiting Europe once a year, for the purpose of Selecting Goods for our Extensive Trade, we are enabled to offer inducements, both in assortment and prices, such as no other house in this city can offer. Our stock of
THREAD LACE COLLARS AND SETTS,
MALTESE COLLARS AND SETTS,
POINT APPLIQUE COLLARS AND SETTS,
POINT LACE COLLARS AND SETTS,
REAL THREAD LACES,
REAL GUIPURE LACES,
POINT AND POINT APPLIQUE LACES,
CAMBRIC AND PUSHER VEILS,
REAL THREAD LACE VEILS,
HONITON BERTHA CAPES,
POINT CAPES,
THREAD LACE CAPES,
PUSHER CAPES,
LIMERICK LACE HANDKERCHIEFS,
VALENCIENNES AND POINT HANDKERCHIEFS.
Also a splendid assortment of EMBROIDERIES and WHITE GOODS—is certainly the most complete ever offered in this or any other city, and well worthy a call to examine before purchasing elsewhere. We have also just opened 100 doz. of our celebrated KID GLOVES.
ESPEN & BROTHER,
NEW STORE, No. 44 N. EIGHTH Street,
9-17-3t Philadelphia.

CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!!
Closing out Late Importations 20 Per Cent. Less than Present Gold Rates.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH AXMINSTERS.
WILTONS, OF ENTIRE NEW PATTERNS.
VELVETS AND TAPESTRIES, Wide Goods.
With a large assortment of
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS.
NEW VENETIANS, PALATINE, AND DAMASK-MAKE DRUGGETTS.
WELL-SEASONED OIL CLOTHS, &c. &c.
JAMES H. ORNE & CO.,
No. 626 CHESNUT STREET.
9-27-6t Below Seventh.

F. SCHUELLERMANN & CO.
NO. 23 N. EIGHTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
Would invite the attention of buyers to their stock of
FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,
Which they have now open at less than market prices. Bargains in Linen, Blankets, and Scotch Shawls, Dress Goods, Furnishing Goods, Men and Boys' Wear, &c. &c.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT No. 23 N. EIGHTH STREET. 9-11-6t

BENNERS & BOLTON,
No. 322 CHESNUT STREET,
Now offer to the trade generally a full line of every description of
WHITE GOODS,
LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
AND
REAL WELSH FLANNELS,
ALL OF THEIR OWN DIRECT IMPORTATION.
se7-12t

1024 CHESNUT STREET.
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES,
WHITE GOODS,
VEILS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
E. M. NEEDLES.
1024 CHESNUT STREET.

MUSLINS.—HAVING HAD A LARGE stock in store as they have advanced, I am now selling at less than the regular market prices.
Bleached Muslins at 28, 30, and 37½c., full yard wide, at 45 and 50c., that are real good for the money.
Also, fine Goods, such as New York Mills, Williamsville, Wamsutta, Bay State Mills, White Rock, &c., Sheetings, 1¼, 1½, 2, 2¼, and 2½ yards wide, some of the heaviest made, at less prices than they can be made for now.
Unbleached Sheetings and Shirtings in all the various widths and qualities.
Canton Flannels, bleached, unbleached, and colored, in the very heaviest goods made.
GRANVILLE B. HAINES,
No. 1013 MARKET Street,
9-17 Above Tenth street.

FLANNELS.—MY STOCK OF THESE IS now complete. Those in need of any for the winter will save money by buying them now, as all kinds of woolens will undoubtedly be higher.
I have Ballardvale Flannels, in ¾, ⅞, and yard wide, from 75 cents up; also other makes, that are good, at lower prices.
Heavy Shaker goods, that are very desirable, being very wide and heavy.
A large variety of striped, plaid, and plain double-width goods, for shirts, being of the best quality.
Heavy Blue Twilled, for sailors' use.
Heavy gray, white, and red twilled, that I believe are cheaper than the same, are being sold at.
GRANVILLE B. HAINES,
No. 1013 MARKET Street,
9-17-3t Above Tenth.

RUN NO RISK!!!—
We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.
FINE SHIRTS,
CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.
Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4·75. Usual price $6·00.
Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms, Only $4·50. Usual price $5·50.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
SMITH & JACOBS,
my5-6m No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

628 HOOP SKIRTS **628**
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
fe4-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

PARIS FASHIONS.
TO THE LADIES.
The only genuine French Fluting, now so fashionable in Paris, for
BALL, STREET, AND EVENING DRESSES,
executed by hand, at
MRS. S. McCLELLAN'S
DEPOT FOR FRENCH DESIGNS,
No. 106 S. ELEVENTH Street,
West Side.
All kinds of Dress Materials, including
CLOTHS AND VELVETS,
for the Street; and
TULLES AND TARLETONS,
for Evening and Ball Dresses,
FLUTED AND GOFFERED
IN THE FRENCH STYLE,
IN AN HOUR'S NOTICE. se10-stuth tf

MRS. M. A. BINDER'S
TEMPLE OF FASHION,
NO. 1023, CHESNUT STREET.
Grand Opening, September 1. Paris, London, and New York Fashions. Just received, life size Paper Models of all the reliable and latest Paris designs, for Ladies and Children's Dress, arranged and elegantly trimmed, so as to present the most perfect resemblance to the original articles.
Patterns of Promenade, Evening, House, Bridal, and Fancy Dresses; also, Cloaks, Mantles, Waists, Jackets, Sleeves, Aprons, Sacks, Capes, Robe de Chambre, Under Garments, &c., and every style of garment adapted to Boys, Misses, and Infants, that has any claim for either novelty or utility, all accurately reproduced in Tissue Paper as soon as they are offered either in Paris or London. Dress and Cloak making in all its branches, and a perfect fit warranted. Cutting and Basting. French Fluting and Goffering. Mme. Demorest's Skirts, Pads, Shields, French Corsets, Books, Eyes, Charts and Quarterly Mirror of Fashion. au31-wfm1m

PHILADELPHIA
WALL PAPERS.
HOWELL & BOURKE,
N. E. CORNER
FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS
AND se17-1m
WINDOW SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS,
No. 16 N. SIXTH STREET,
Manufacturer of
VENETIAN BLINDS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
The Largest and Finest Assortment in the city, at the
LOWEST PRICES.
REPAIRING ATTENDED TO PROMPTLY.
STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED. se5-1m

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock, that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to all vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedts' Patent Metallic Composition," or Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
mh11-tf Delaware avenue, above Laurel street.

EDWARD P. KELLY,
JOHN KELLY,
TAILORS,
No. 612 CHESNUT STREET,
Have received their FALL STYLES, and a large stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, including choice AMERICAN GOODS, all bought before the rise in prices, which they will make up in the best styles at moderate prices.
TERMS—NET CASH. se7-1m

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
No. 4 N. EIGHTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We respectfully invite special attention to our elegant assortment of
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
Comprising BOYS', GIRLS', INFANTS', and MISSES' Clothing in every variety, in the latest styles, and of superior workmanship.
Special attention paid to MISSES' DRESSMAKING.
The public are invited to call and examine.
M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
se7-wfm2m No. 4 N. EIGHTH STREET.

TEMPLE
OF
FASHION.
Small Profits. Quick Sales.
HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES.
Lowest Prices in the city.
BOURNE,
se9-fmw-3m No. 40 N. SIXTH STREET.

DEPOT FOR
UNITED STATES REVENUE
AND
POSTAGE STAMPS,
FOR THE MIDDLE AND WESTERN STATES,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, Philadelphia.
United States Postage Stamps sold wholesale and retail. Two per cent. discount allowed on all sales from Five to Twenty Dollars; Three per cent. on Twenty Dollars and upwards.
All orders should be sent to
JESPER HARDING,
Collector of First District,
9-14-12t No. 304 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.
First Collection District of Pennsylvania, comprising the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eleventh Wards of the City of Philadelphia.
NOTICE.
The Annual Assessment for 1864, for the above-named District, of persons liable to a tax on Carriages, Pleasure Yachts, Billiard Tables, and Gold and Silver Plate, and also of persons required to take out Licenses, having been completed,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the Taxes aforesaid will be received daily by the undersigned, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) at the Office, No. 304 CHESNUT Street, second floor, on and after THURSDAY, September 1, and until and including SATURDAY, September 24, ensuing.
PENALTIES.
All persons who fail to pay their Annual Taxes upon carriages, pleasure yachts, billiard tables, gold and silver plate, on or before the 24th day of September, 1864, will incur a penalty of ten per centum additional of the amount thereof, and be liable to costs, as provided for in the 19th Section of the Excise Laws of July 1, 1862.
All persons who in like manner shall fail to take out their licenses, as regulated by law, on or before the 24th day of September, 1864, will incur a penalty of ten per centum additional of the amount thereof, and be subject to a prosecution for three times the amount of said tax, in accordance with the provisions of the 59th section of the law aforesaid.
All payments are required to be made in Treasury Notes, under authority of the United States, or in notes of Banks organized under the act to provide a National Currency, known as National Banks.
NO FURTHER NOTICE WILL BE GIVEN.
JESPER HARDING,
Collector,
se1-21t No. 304 CHESNUT Street.

PATENTED JULY 19, 1864.—JOSEPH MOTTET, Eleve de Paris, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring on any kind of wearing apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for stretching pants from one to five inches. No. 730 RACE Street. Branch No. 209 S. NINTH Street, Philadelphia. au9-3m

BURNS' COTTAGE.—
This ever popular, cozy, and well-known place of welcome visitation, at the S. E. corner of SIXTH and MINOR Streets, is doing a most thriving business, under the auspices and immediate supervision of
ADMIRAL JAMES NELSON,
Proprietor.
The Admiral spares neither time, money, nor attention to supply his patrons with the choicest Wines and Liquors, and superior Scotch and Old Stock Ale on draught, which cannot be equalled in Philadelphia.
Let every man who loves his country and is fond of a good drink, give the Admiral a call. au30-1m

FLOURISHING HOTELS.—AMONGST THE public houses in and around Philadelphia, there are none to surpass the new "TONTINE," in SEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT; or, the old and well known "BOUGH'S" Hotel at the corner of NICETOWN lane and TOWNSHIP LINE Road. Mr. GEORGE W. KOHL is Proprietor of both, which is indeed a sufficient guarantee for their entire success. The very best of every thing eatable and drinkable will be found at each place, and, notwithstanding the times are out of joint, the terms will be quite low. A splendid Lunch every day, from 11 to 12 o'clock. au30-1m

HOOPER'S ALE VAULTS, S. E. CORNER
THIRD and CHESNUT Streets,
UNDER UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
PENISTAN'S OLD STAND.
THE COOLEST AND BEST ALES IN THE CITY.
OLD BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, WHISKIES,
CALIFORNIA AND CATAWBA WINES
AND BRANDIES, ENGLISH, IRISH,
SCOTCH, AND AMERICAN ALES
AND BROWN STOUT.
This celebrated old stand having been renovated and thoroughly refitted, with one of the finest stocks of Ales and choice Liquors in the city, the proprietor invites the public to give him a call, confident as he is of their approval. au22-1m

LOOKING-GLASS
AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.
WM. H. MORGAN,
No. 208 N. NINTH STREET.
Gilt Oval Photograph Frames
se10-3m CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

FURNITURE.
Having bought most of my materials before the late great rise, I am enabled to offer my stock of
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE
At a small advance on old prices.
I. LUTZ,
se10-3m No. 121 S. ELEVENTH STREET.

FINANCIAL.

NEW LOAN OF 1881.
THE BALANCE OF THE
$75,000,000 LOAN
Having this day been awarded, and our bids proving successful, we are prepared to sell to customers at once in large or small sums, any amount of this most desirable
GOLD SIX PER CENT. LOAN
AT THE MARKET PRICE.
We have always considered these 1881 BONDS as the
BEST LOAN ON THE MARKET.
There is but a SMALL AMOUNT FOR SALE, and the premium will, in our opinion, advance rapidly.
Parties having
5-20 LOAN
Will do well to call and EXCHANGE their 5-20's for this MORE PERMANENT LOAN, especially as now, owing to the German demand for Five-twenties, a high rate can be obtained for them.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.
se19-1m Philadelphia.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
FINANCIAL AGENT
OF THE
UNITED STATES.
U. S. SIXES 1881.
Bonds of this very desirable Loan on hand and for sale at this BANK.
7 3-10th NOTES,
Of all denominations and in any amount, constantly on hand.
10-40 LOAN
AT PAR,
INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN.
Subscribers have the privilege of paying the back interest from September 1 in United States Notes, adding 50 per cent premium.
Conversion of 7 3-10ths per cent. Treasury Notes to the Loan of 1881 attended to.
All National Bank Notes received on deposit at par.
C. H. CLARK,
PRESIDENT.
Morton McMichael, Jr.,
CASHIER. se12-10t

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,
SILVER AND BANK NOTES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
au1-tf No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

CLARKSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections Promptly Made. fe5-tf

SMITH & RANDOLPH,
No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mh1z

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.
U. S. 10-40s.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
OFFER FOR SALE THE
NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,
BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.
BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20s. The interest on $50s and $100s payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1 and March 1 of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in COIN or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.
ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
mh29-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

FREDK. STEEL & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,
BUY AND SELL
GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. [3-11

STOCKS AND SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
2-8 No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

OIL STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
By GEORGE J. BOYD,
Broker,
au29-2m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

U. S. NEW 7-30 LOAN.
Subscriptions received, and the Notes furnished free of all charges, by
GEORGE J. BOYD,
Banker,
au29-2m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS
DOCK STREET WHARF,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDMUND A. SOUDER,
ARCHIBALD GETTY,
STEPHEN T. SOUDER. ja4-tf

NEW MESS MACKEREL.—100 KITTS NEW Mess Mackerel in store and for sale by
KENNEDY, STAIRS & CO.,
9-15-5t* No. 130 and 132 N. WHARVES.

DIGBY HERRINGS.—1000 BOXES EXTRA quality Herrings, suitable for retail grocers sales, in store and for sale by
KENNEDY, STAIRS & CO.,
9-15-5t* No. 130 and 132 N. WHARVES.

STEAMSHIP NORMAN, FROM BOSTON.— Consignees of merchandise per above vessel will please send for their goods, now landed on Pine street Wharf.
9-15-3t H. WINSOR & CO.

UNITED STATES
7-30 LOAN.
The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.
These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.
As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.
Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.
IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States Notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it cannot pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.
In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. United States Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.
But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.
It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
By all National Banks which are depositaries of public money; and [9-18]
ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS
Throughout the country will give further information and
AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
August 24, 1864.
NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF THREE YEARS SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES DATED OCTOBER 1, 1861.
Holders of Seven-Thirty Notes, dated October 1, 1861, are hereby notified that they may be presented [illegible] diately, in any amount, to be exchanged for Six Per Cent. Bonds falling due after June 30, 1881.
The interest on the Seven-Thirty Notes will be [illegible] up to date of maturity, October 1, and the Six Per Cent. Bonds will bear full coupons from July 1.
The adjustment of interest will be made by deducting from the amount of interest found to be due on the Seven-Thirty Notes up to October 1, the interest accrued on the Six Per Cent. Bonds from July 1 to October 1; the balance will be transmitted by the Treasurer's coin draft immediately upon settlement.
The following regulations in relation to endorsements must be carefully observed:—
Where notes transmitted for settlement were issued payable to order, and are held and transmitted by the original owners, they must be endorsed by them, "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption," and bonds will issue in their name.
Where notes payable to order are held by other parties than the original owners, the notes must have the endorsement of the original owners, and also be endorsed by the present owners, "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."
For notes issued in blank, endorsed "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption," bonds will be issued to the parties transmitting them, and in such manner as they may direct.
When notes are endorsed or transmitted by an attorney, administrator, executor, or other agent, they must be accompanied by a duly certified copy or certificate of the authority under which he acts; and in all cases by a letter stating the kind (registered or coupon) and the denomination of the Six Per Cent. Bonds wanted in exchange.
When Registered Bonds are ordered, parties should state at which of the following places they wish the interest paid, viz.: New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati.
W. P. FESSENDEN,
au30 3w Secretary of the Treasury.

GROVER & BAKER'S
FIRST PREMIUM
ELASTIC STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
au28 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

ESTY'S
COTTAGE ORGANS,
Not only UNEXCELLED but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power, designed especially for Churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing Room. For sale only by
E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. SEVENTH Street.
Also, a complete assortment of the Perfect Melodeon constantly on hand. au19-3m

JAMES BARBER'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,
S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Philad'a.
AGENCY FOR THE PATENT
EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS,
a very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-Houses, Parlors, &c.
Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS
CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.
al8-1y Clock Trimmings of every description.

WM. A. GRAY, N. E. CORNER OF SIXTH and MINOR streets, buys Diamonds, Watches, Gold, Silver, and Loan Tickets.
THOSE IN WANT OF MONEY
CALL.
All business confidential au19 3m

REMOVAL.
J. MEIER & BROTHER,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Have removed from No. 125 N. Second street to the S. E. corner of SECOND and ARCH Streets, where they have on hand a good stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS. [au30-1m
Also, a splendid assortment of ready-made CLOTHING.

REMOVAL.—THOMAS M. PLOWMAN, Carpenter and Builder, has removed his shop from No. 22 Strawberry street to No. 232 CARTER Street, adjoining the old Post Office Building. Having increased facilities for carrying on the business extensively, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage. ja7

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 213 LODGE STREET.
A large force of building mechanics of all branches always on hand. ap8-wfm6m

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS,
Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
ja11-tf ALFRED JENKS & SON.

READY-MADE CLOTHING AND FINE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, NOTED FOR HANDSOME STYLES, REASONABLE PRICES, AND POLITENESS TO CUSTOMERS. S. E. CORNER, SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

Evening Telegraph
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1864.

THE CROAKERS.

FROM GOETHE, BY REV. DR. HEDGE.

The pond lay, the meadow was frozen tight,
The frogs, beneath, in a doleful plight,
Could no more leap as they had done—
Their gambols stopped, and all their fun.
Half numb, they murmured dreamily
What they would do when they were free.
Once clear of winter's icy yoke,
They promised never more to croak;
No more in concert would they rail;
But each should sing like a nightingale.
The south wind blew, the ice gave way,
The frogs once more could frisk and play;
They stretched their limbs, they leaped ashore,
And they—croaked as drearily as before.

NIGHT LIFE IN LONDON

A Striking Picture of the Sufferings of the Homeless.

The following leading article from a late number of the London *Times* is a striking picture of the destitution visible in that metropolis at night:—

"There is no city in the world that does itself so little justice as London. This is not a mere saying, for it admits of too many palpable proofs. Less neutral and sensible, but rather inelegant, personage who abounds in our middle class, London is too regardless of appearances. Let us give an example or two before we come to our point. London is undoubtedly, and by proof of statistics, the least immoral city in the world, yet what it shows to foreigners and provincials is a nightly spectacle not permitted in any respectable State, in the Old World at least. There is more spent for the supply of water than in any European city, but there is hardly a fountain, hardly a basin, hardly a trough, and, till lately, hardly a cup of fresh water to be seen. What a revenue we spend upon our sewers and our street-cleaning; but we are the very reverse of a whited sepulchre. Nowhere is labor of all kinds so well paid; nowhere is there such domestic comfort; but if a stranger asks where our laboring poor live, we must take him to courts and lanes, and to streets where, in every kind of dirt, closeness and inconvenience, whole families live in a room, perhaps a garret, perhaps a cellar.

"But not the least inconsistency of this unhappy sort remains to be told, and we have something to say to it to-day. Our public provision for the relief of the poor is the most costly and the most complete in the world. Everybody in this country has a legal right to food, shelter, and clothing. Our charitable societies for special purposes are so numerous and so expensively conducted as to be a very great charge on the benevolent. Our endowed institutions are without a parallel. In London alone their receipts amount to the revenue of a second class—not a third class—German State. Yet all this good food, it is most evident, is put into a bad skin. In no city in the world—except Italy and Ireland as they used to be—are there so many beggars, so many poor creatures, old and young, male and female, sleeping under porches, or on the Park benches, or in any corner where they are not likely to be trodden on; or so many not accustomed to this sort of lodging, asking at all hours of the night, for pence to pay for a bed. Whatever the reason, they do all these things much better over the water, at Paris. You pay a heavy bill there, for the municipal rates are heavy under the Imperial *regime*, but you are not permitted to fear that the work is not done. The pauper and the mendicant you have there paid for in your rate or your hotel bill do not still haunt you like a ghost that will not be laid, or like the spectral illusion always standing there in that particular place, though the doctor and the nurse walk through and through it. But it is impossible for a man to walk through this metropolis at any hour in the twenty-four without being continually encountered by the living miseries which he has paid, and worked, and written, and almost fought to put down. Of course, we expect a new supply, but there is provision, over provision, for meeting new supplies of poverty and other misery; and the new supply ought not, by all the rules of probability, to exceed a certain average, which average we are prepared for.

"Now, why is this? Why are we to pay for the work and find it undone? There positively is a person in this metropolis fully authorized and properly empowered to deal with the poor creatures we have described as sharing with cats and dogs the pavement, the porches, and doorsteps, and now and then intruding their wants on the passenger. We shall be told, perhaps, that they ought not to be here, they ought not to exist at all, and we shall only be multiplying the race if we meddle. But we can swear to the existence and increase of the race for nearly half a century, in spite of no meddling; and we are painfully aware of the fact that foreigners notice this, as they do other public scandals. There is nobody to pick up these miserable bundles of humanity, and put them out of sight, under cover. There is nobody to give them a proper night's lodging.

"Every London workhouse, it is true, professes to have a night porter and a room for the casual poor, but if any workhouse gave a clean and comfortable bed to everybody who asked for it, with a wholesome breakfast next morning, it would be thronged with applicants, and it is no blame to the authorities if they are not as hospitable as might be. Vagrants very soon learn the difference between one house and another, and they will go to the best till they are driven away. So the several Union workhouses, in pure self-defence, put on extra severity. Their night rooms, if they have any, are not too large, and if they have one they have not always two, in which case they cannot take in men. Of course they don't want to have fewer than their share, but they don't want more than that; and though the cost really is trifling, they resemble the rest of the world in not liking to be 'put upon.' People must take care of themselves, and we must not wonder if boards of guardians are jealous of being saddled with more than their share of pauperism. Yet we solemnly protest against allowing these houseless poor to be driven from door to door till they perish, as no doubt many of them do. Let us see who and what they are. Hard people will say they are old hands at it, but we are old hands ourselves, and what we see is that the class, or rather classes, described as 'houseless poor' are continually recruited from the vast surrounding mass of poverty, illness, misfortune, and helplessness.

"Society itself, in proportion as it fixes and settles, expels its less manageable or superabundant members. Parishes become too populous, families are scattered, establishments break up, employers fail, fathers die, or mothers die; they marry again or do not; girls are driven from cottage to service at an age when a young gentleman is considered incapable of taking care of himself or earning a penny; any form of weakness or singularity is jostled off the purely local community, like ill-packed luggage from a vehicle, and thence becomes a helpless waif, drifting in this wide, wide world. These classes there will be as long as trees shed their leaves in autumn, as long as the troubled sea lines the shores with flimsy wreck. They are divided for convenience into three descriptions—wayfarers, supposed to be on their journey to some fixed destination; wanderers, on the move with no real object; and foundlings, or destitute children, under twelve, without parents or guardians, or at least any that care for them. We have seen thousands upon thousands who might come under each of these heads. We have never felt any surprise how they came to be what they were, and where they were, though we confess to some very dreary speculations as to what they would come to and where they might be before very long.

"It is this great and inveterate scandal of our wealthy and humane metropolis that is proposed to be met by the Poor Relief (metropolis) bill, to make provision for distributing the charge of relief of certain classes of poor persons over the whole of the metropolis. Recognizing and maintaining the duty of each Union to administer relief to all applicants, it is proposed to lay on the property of the whole metropolis the relief of these unhappy derelicts, who evidently belong to no one Union more than another. We may be permitted to say that we of the Press have a special right to be heard in this matter. In consequence of the hours we keep we see more of these destitute 'houseless poor' than any other people; and we feel second cousins, not many removes from the class. Going home at all sorts of hours, we are in a condition to feel for those who have no home to go to. How they survive a long frosty night, ill-fed, scantily clothed, and with the bare stones to lie on, or whether they do always survive, we know not. But we are quite sure they ought not to be left in the street, or bandied from one work-house door to another. That, however, has been their fate ever since they were left to the parish, and the parish was driven to take care of itself. In a case tried before Mr. Justice Topham, in the earliest days of the poor law, we are told, 'Deux constables strive circe le child, en quel Parish il fait nie pur avoider le charge. L'un cury en l'un Parish et l'auter reporta el lasist fout cy long que per ceo l'infant morust pur reason del cold.' In this case both the officers were held guilty of murder; but no doubt there are scores of such murders every year in this metropolis."

—A boy fifteen years old, named David Greenly, has been arrested at Lancaster, Pa., for changing a switch on a railroad track. The young rascal confessed the act, and said he did it for "devilment."

GENERAL GRANT'S ARMY.

Full Details of the Capture of Cattle by the Rebels—A Most Daring Raid—Our Cavalry in Pursuit of the Depredators, &c.

NEAR PETERSBURG, September 17, via Washington, September 18.—The enemy have been busy, and so mysterious have been their movements, that they have seemed beyond solution. With the view of obtaining some light on the subject, General Warren ordered a reconnoissance to be made yesterday morning to the west of the Weldon railroad, General Baxter's Brigade, of the 3d Division, being detailed for the purpose.

The force had proceeded but a short distance beyond our pickets when they met the enemy, with whom they skirmished briskly. Finding him in force they soon after withdrew from his front and returned to camp.

Nothing further was heard of the enemy until early yesterday morning, when an unusual firing from the direction of our rear was heard. All manner of surmises were made as to the cause of it, and in the absence of anything definite alarming rumors were soon in circulation. I met several of our cavalry pickets who had been shot, and were coming into camp for treatment. From them I learned the following facts:—

To the rear of a portion of our line, picketed by the 1st District of Columbia cavalry, there was a large field in which there were about three thousand head of very fine beeves. As the enemy had been constantly throwing scouts through the country thereabouts, he had probably learned the fact, and resolved to possess himself of our bovine treasure.

Accordingly, daylight yesterday morning revealed him approaching close in front of the 1st District of Columbia regiment in two strong lines, the first comprising the troops of William H. Lee, the second being the Hampton Legion, and the aggregate number of men reaching probably five thousand. Quickly breaking in front of our pickets, the enemy turned by the right and left, moved around the cattle, and drove off the entire herd, likewise many of the horses belonging to our men.

All this was done so quickly that it was impossible to get any reinforcements here in time to check the bold movement. A brigade of cavalry, under General Davis, and another party under General Kautz, have been sent out with a view of intercepting them before they can cross the Norfolk Railroad.

At about the same time an attack was made on our rear. Two consecutive movements were made against the lines in front of General Crawford's and Ayers' divisions, the pickets being driven in on the main works on both occasions. This fact leads to the belief that the massing of troops at this point was only a feint, being, in fact, part of the movement for securing the drove of cattle.

When the 1st Division found themselves in such imminent peril, they acted on the order most applicable on such occasions, *sauve qui peut*, and scampered off in every direction. Those holding posts on the right of the regimental front fell back to the headquarters of the 11th Pennsylvania, which were located at a church not very far distant.

The 11th Pennsylvania was scarcely touched by raiders. Their entire loss was some five or six in killed and wounded. As soon as it was practicable the 3d New York, which had been held in reserve near by, was moved up. The enemy then, for the first time, and only time, revealed the fact that he was supported by artillery, for, as the 3d started after him, he opened on that regiment, checking it for a time.

As I write, everything is once more quieted down. On the surprised line the pickets were restationed and strengthened by details of infantry.

Reports received from the pursuing party are to the effect that the enemy has been hemmed in and will be forced to relinquish his plunder to save himself. This, however, is not official.

LATER.

Nothing definite has been heard from Generals Davis and Kautz up to the time I close this despatch. Everything is very quiet this morning.

The total killed, wounded, and missing among the enlisted men is not definitely known, but supposed to amount to at least seventy-five.—*N. Y. World*.

THE EXPEDITION AFTER WHEELER.

From a gentleman just arrived from Athens, Ala., who accompanied Colonel Streight in his race after Wheeler, we learn that before that officer was joined by General Rousseau at Stony creek, he had had two sharp skirmishes with the rearguard of the Rebel forces, beginning at Rogersville, Ala., and extending to the bridge over Stony creek. The 2d Tennessee Cavalry came up with a part of Wheeler's force at Rogersville and chased them to the bridge at Stony creek. There the rear of Wheeler's expedition was encamped preparatory to crossing the Tennessee river at Bainbridge by means of ferry-boats.

Here they made a stand, until Colonel Streight, with over two thousand infantry, with six pieces of artillery, came up and opened upon them with musketry and shell, when they moved off rapidly towards Florence. General Rousseau and General Steedman arrived shortly after the forces of Colonel Streight had carried the bridge, and rested there the balance of the day. Next morning General Rousseau moved to Florence, but the Rebels had fled. Twenty-five of the 2d Tennessee were ambuscaded four miles beyond Florence, but fifteen of them escaped. Three of the men were killed.

Colonel Streight opened fire upon the Rebels guarding the ferry-boats at Bainbridge, but did not cross the river, as orders came to move on with his column.

Wheeler's forces were prevented from crossing at Bainbridge, but they made their escape by way of Florence, near which place the river is fordable. As they were not driven from beyond the river, they may return to interfere with Sherman's communications.

Colonel Streight arrested quite a number of prominent secessionists along the route he traveled, and lectured them very sharply, besides foraging on their estates. He required a Mr. Ingraham and a Mr. Coffin, near Elk river (in Giles county, Tennessee, we suppose), both prominent and wealthy citizens, to give heavy bonds for their behavior as loyal citizens, and took off the slaves of the former. The others were kept a few days and released on taking the oath of allegiance.

General Steedman and Colonel Streight have returned to Chattanooga.

Two murders have been committed recently at Athens—one of a negro soldier by a white soldier, the other of a citizen by a negro soldier.

General Rousseau has returned from his pursuit of Wheeler, and the troops under his command have been sent to their former posts.

It is reported that a large number of Wheeler's troops straggled from their respective commands during the late raid, and are perambulating the country in small squads, committing depredations wherever they may feel safe in doing so. The train on the Tennessee and Alabama railroad was fired upon Tuesday night near Columbia, but no one was injured.

A telegraphic despatch from Huntsville states that information had been received from Whitesburg, Ala., that Roddy with 1000 men had encamped Tuesday night twelve miles from there on the opposite side of the Tennessee river, intending to cross at some point near Guntersville. From this it would appear that after being driven across the Tennessee river with Wheeler at Florence, Roddy had passed around Decatur with the intention of recrossing and striking the road between Huntsville and Stevenson. Gunboats were patrolling the river, and his movements will be closely watched.

The damage done to the Tennessee and Alabama railroad by Wheeler's forces has been repaired, so we are informed, and trains will run through regularly as heretofore. Trains are making regular trips on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, so that communication with Sherman is now perfect.—*Nashville Despatch*, 11th inst.

COLONEL JAMES P. BROWNLOW SEVERELY WOUNDED.

The Knoxville *Whig* of the 7th contains the following private despatch to the editor of that paper:—

NASHVILLE, September 4, 1864.—To W. G. Brownlow:—We have reliable news that Colonel Brownlow has been wounded in making a charge on Wheeler's force beyond Franklin. It is not considered dangerous, but is regarded as serious. ANDREW JOHNSON, Military Governor.

Since the foregoing was set in type, the following despatches have come to hand:—

To W. G. Brownlow:—In the hurry of sending you a despatch yesterday, I omitted to say he was at Dr. Cliff's, in Franklin, where he is well attended to. I have at this moment heard from him—is doing well, and believed to be out of danger. His mother need not be so alarmed.
ANDREW JOHNSON, Military Governor.

NASHVILLE, September 5, 1864.—To Mrs. W. G. Brownlow:—Your son, Colonel James P. Brownlow, was wounded near Franklin, on the 2d instant, in both thighs. He is doing very well. Do not come down, as he is at the house of Dr. Cliff, and is well cared for. If he gets worse I will telegraph you.
Z. B. SANDERS,
Surgeon 1st Tennessee Cavalry.

This news will be received with infinite regret, not only by all loyal Tennesseeans, but by every soldier in the army and by thousands at the North. Jim Brownlow is one of the most generous, noble, daring, courageous young officers in the service, and when he is out of the saddle the country is losing the service of one of its most effective defenders. We hope that his wound may not prove dangerous, and that he may soon be on the war path again. Of Colonel Brownlow's services the *Whig* says:—

"He entered the United States service in his nineteenth year as a private, and in the last two and a half years he has been in *seventy* engagements, either skirmishes or regular fights. He commanded, up to the time of getting wounded, as good and as brave a regiment of cavalry as we had in the field, and he enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his entire regiment, numbering some nine hundred veterans."

Arrival of Rebel Prisoners.

From the Chattanooga Gazette, September 16.

Four hundred and thirteen Rebel prisoners of war, captured at the Jonesboro fight by Sherman, arrived here night before last, and five hundred additional last night. The first batch includes the following officers:—

Brigadier General D. C. Govan; Colonel S. G. Smith, 6th Arkansas; Lieutenant-Colonel P. Lee, 2d Kentucky; Lieutenant-Colonel P. Snyder, 7th Arkansas; Major H. McDowell, 2d Kentucky; Major John Y. Rankin, C. S.; Major A. F. Meek, 2d Arkansas; Major G. W. Mixson, 6th Kentucky; Captain O. A. Williams, A. A. G.; Adjutant C. F. Roberts, A. G. S. S.; Adjutant W. W. Carter, 6th Arkansas. Captains:—Tom Snake, 2d Kentucky; A. R. Lair, 2d Kentucky; A. T. Lester, 2d Kentucky; O. Kennard, 5th Kentucky; Thomas G. Payne, 6th Kentucky; J. S. Sullivan, 6th Kentucky; S. C. Brown, 7th Arkansas; W. E. Wilkinson, 7th Arkansas; A. J. Griggs, 6th Arkansas; W. J. Gantt, 6th Arkansas; J. E. Richards, 2d Arkansas; A. C. Roderick, 1st Arkansas; W. F. Gibson, 8th Arkansas; M. H. Dixon, 3d Confederate; W. G. Stewart, 19th Arkansas; A. J. Bryor, 2d Kentucky; Geo. R. Todd, 7th Arkansas.

The "Naumkeag" Not Captured.

A few days since, it will be recollected, we published a report from Cairo to the effect that the gunboat *Naumkeag* had been captured by the Rebels on the White river, and her commander, Captain Rogers, killed. We had our doubts of the truth of the report at the time, and it affords us sincere gratification to-day to be able to give it a flat contradiction. It appears that Mrs. Rogers, wife of Captain Rogers, telegraphed to A. M. Pennock, Fleet Captain, making inquiry as to the fate of her husband. This morning a reply was received as follows:—

MOUND CITY, Illinois, September 15.—The *Naumkeag* has not been captured.
A. M. PENNOCK.

From the above it will be seen that the report of the capture was a canard, and it is only reasonable to infer that the rumor of the captain's death was equally without foundation. Captain Rogers has hosts of friends hereabouts, every one of whom will be gratified when they hear of his safety.

Odd Fellows Gathering.

Music Hall was filled last evening with members of the fraternity of Odd Fellows and their friends, on the occasion of the reception of Mr. J. B. Nicholson, of Philadelphia, Grand Sire of the Order. Mr. Nicholson addressed the audience on themes of especial interest to Odd Fellows, and was well received. The discourse was an eloquent one, and gave great satisfaction to those in attendance. The speech was followed by one from Mr. Dennis, P. G. M., of Michigan.—*New Haven (Conn.) Palladium*.

—Houses are scarce in Boston. The *Traveller* says:—"A few years ago, during a single month, there were one thousand and four houses to let or for sale in Boston; now it is difficult to find desirable tenements. Notwithstanding the large number of houses that have been built during the past few years, and the fears expressed that the supply would surpass the demand, dwellings were never scarcer in Boston than at the present season, and advertisements of real estate are read with avidity, and responded to with alacrity."

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL.
MORTON McMICHAEL, Philadelphia.
T. CUNNINGHAM, Beaver County.

REPRESENTATIVE.
1. Robert P. King.
2. G. Morrison Coates.
3. Henry Bumm.
4. William H. Kern.
5. Barton H. Jenks.
6. Charles M. Runk.
7. Robert Parke.
8. William Taylor.
9. John A. Hiestand.
10. Richard H. Corwin.
11. Edward Halliday.
12. Charles F. Reed.
13. Elias W. Hale.
14. Charles H. Shriner.
15. John Wister.
16. David McConaughy.
17. David W. Woods.
18. Isaac Benson.
19. John Patton.
20. Samuel B. Dick.
21. Everard Bierer.
22. John P. Penny.
23. Ebenezer McJunkin.
24. John W. Blanchard.

By order of the State Central Committee,
SIMON CAMERON,
CHAIRMAN.
9-8

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

SHERIFF,
HENRY C. HOWELL.
REGISTER OF WILLS,
FREDERICK M. ADAMS.
CLERK OF THE ORPHANS' COURT,
EDWIN A. MERRICK.

CITY OFFICERS.

RECEIVER OF TAXES,
CHARLES O'NEILL.
CITY COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS DICKSON.

CONGRESS.

First District........JOHN M. BUTLER.
Second District......CHARLES O'NEILL.
Third District.......LEONARD MYERS.
Fourth District......WILLIAM D. KELLEY.
Fifth District.......M. RUSSELL THAYER.

SENATOR—THIRD DISTRICT,
ISAAC A. SHEPPARD.

REPRESENTATIVES.
First District.........WILLIAM FOSTER.
Second District.......WILLIAM H. RUDDIMAN.
Third District........RICHARD BUTLER.
Fourth District.......W. W. WATT.
Fifth District........JOSEPH T. THOMAS.
Sixth District........JAMES FREEBORN.
Seventh District......THOMAS COCHRAN.
Eighth District.......JAMES N. KERNS.
Ninth District........CHARLES [illegible].
Tenth District........SAMUEL S. PANCOAST.
Eleventh District.....FRANKLIN D. STERNER.
Twelfth District......LUKE V. SUTPHIN, Jr.
Thirteenth District...ENOCH C. RENNER.
Fourteenth District...FRANCIS HOOD.
Fifteenth District....GEORGE DE HAVEN, Jr.
Sixteenth District....WILLIAM F. SMITH.
Seventeenth District..EDWARD G. LEE.
Eighteenth District...JAMES MILLER. 9-15-10t

CAUTION.

ORIENTAL DETERSIVE SOAP.

This favorite Soap is now [illegible] years in use by at least

One Hundred Thousand Families

in Pennsylvania alone.

It is made upon entirely new principles, of perfectly pure materials, and always in the same way. It does away with the use of a Wash-board, and will wash twice as much clothes with two-thirds less labor than any other Soap made in the United States.

ITS GREAT POPULARITY

Has induced several brainless soap-makers to imitate it in appearance only, and, by offering great inducements to unprincipled dealers, put their spurious article on the market on the just reputation acquired by our Detersive.

Those desiring to purchase our Soap should examine and see that

OUR NAME AND TRADE-MARK

Is stamped upon EVERY POUND of the Soap before they take it.

VAN HAGEN & McKEONE,
au25-1m PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES

SIX PER CENT. LOAN OF 1881,

FOR SALE,

In amounts and sizes to suit purchasers, at lowest market rates.

BONDS READY FOR DELIVERY.

C. B. WRIGHT & CO.,
No. 142 S. THIRD STREET,
se12-10t Opposite the Exchange.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STOVES.—
PHILADELPHIA, September 17, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, No. 1103 GIRARD Street, until noon on THURSDAY, 22d inst., for delivery and fitting up for use, at the new United States Barracks, near Spring Mill, on or before September 30, 1864, the following articles, viz.:—

12 Heating Stoves, [illegible], with necessary pipe.
4 Heating Stoves, [illegible] do do
15 Heating Stoves, [illegible] do do
[illegible]

Proposals to name price for [illegible] heating stoves [illegible], the price per pound for pipe, including the necessary elbows, other material, and labor to fit the same for use, and must be accompanied by a sample [illegible].

No proposals will be received except those properly filled in upon the blank forms which are furnished at this office and which must be guaranteed by responsible persons.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed incompatible with its interests, and to accept such parts of bids as may be deemed advisable.

By order of Colonel A. J. Perry, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.
ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
9-17-5t Captain and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER AND NAILS.
PHILADELPHIA, September 17, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, No. 1103 GIRARD Street, until noon of THURSDAY, 22d instant, for delivery at the Summit House Depot, Darby road, immediately:—

[illegible] feet common white Pine Boards, [illegible] feet.
[illegible] Hemlock Scantling [illegible]
[illegible] Hemlock Scantling [illegible]
[illegible] Hemlock Scantling [illegible]
300 pounds 10d. Nails.
100 pounds 8d. Nails.

To be approved after delivery by an Inspector appointed for that purpose.

No proposals will be received except those properly filled in upon the blank forms, which are furnished at this office, and which must be guaranteed by responsible persons.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed incompatible with its interests, and to accept such portions of bids as may be deemed advisable.

By order of Colonel A. J. Perry, Quartermaster's Department, United States Army.
ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
9-16-5t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., September 15, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until FRIDAY, 12 o'clock M., September 23d, 1864, for immediate delivery of the following described stoves:—

12 Heating Stoves, No. [illegible] Patent (4 No. 8, 2 No. 10, 3 No. 12, 3 No. 14); 150 Niagara Cook Stoves, with fixtures complete (25 No. 7, 25 No. 8, 50 No. 9, 50 No. 10); 50 Beard Williams' Cook Stoves, extra large, with fixtures complete.

To be of best quality, and the stoves to be furnished in the shortest possible time, and subject to inspection. Bidders to furnish one of each size as a sample.

Bidders will state price, both in writing and figures, number of each size bid for, and the shortest time required for delivery. Price to include boxing and delivery.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved by the United States District Judge, Attorney or Collector, or other public officer, otherwise the bid will not be considered.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

For further information, call at the office, No. 1103 GIRARD Street.

By order of Colonel A. J. Perry, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME,
9-16-8t Captain and A. Q. M.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, TWELFTH and GIRARD Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, September 15, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 20th inst., for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles:—

Dark-blue Thread, No. 35, patent.
Dark-blue Thread, No. 40, patent.
Flag [illegible]
[illegible]
Sewing Twine, flax.

The bids will state the number or quantity of each kind of article proposed to be delivered.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not *fully comply with the requirements* of this advertisement, will not be considered.

Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required on each bid, can be had on application at this office, and none others which do not embrace this guarantee will be considered, nor will any proposal be considered which does not strictly conform to the requirements therein stated.

Samples of the articles proposed to be delivered by any of the bidders will be submitted with their bids.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Supplies," and will be addressed to
Colonel [illegible] J. PERRY,
9-16-5t Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 228 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, September 13, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, September 20, 1864, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, the following subsistence stores, delivered in Philadelphia, viz.:—

800 Barrels first quality corn-fed "MESS" or "PRIME MESS" PORK (which to be stated), of the pack of 1863-4, in full hooped oak barrels, with iron master hoops; meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight and thoroughly [illegible], to have been repacked within thirty days of date of delivery. To be delivered within twenty days from award.
100,000 Pounds first quality BACON SHOULDERS, packed without pressure, in tight tierces of uniform size. To be delivered within twenty days from award.
200 Barrels EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full hooped oak barrels, with iron master hoops. Beef to be new, full weight (200 pounds) and thoroughly [illegible].
500,000 Pounds of first quality PILOT BREAD, to be made from sound and extra Flour, thoroughly baked, and perfectly dried before being packed. To be packed in boxes of well-seasoned wood, of such a kind as will not impart taste to the bread; boxes to contain fifty pounds net. To be delivered within twenty days.
4,000 Barrels EXTRA SUPERFINE OR EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR (which to be stated), in well-coopered and head-lined barrels. To have been ground within thirty days of date of this advertisement, from new winter wheat. Name of brands and place of manufacture to be mentioned in the bid. To be delivered within ten days.
38,260 Pounds first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL, in well coopered, head-lined barrels, brand to be mentioned. To be delivered within ten days.
50,000 Pounds new WHITE BEANS, in well coopered barrels. To be delivered within ten days.
50,000 Pounds PRIME RICE, in well coopered barrels. To be delivered within ten days.
100,000 Pounds PRIME RIO COFFEE, in double linen bags. To be delivered within ten days.
10,000 Pounds first quality OOLONG TEA, in original half pound papers. Sample to be in original papers. To be delivered within ten days.
100,000 Pounds LIGHT YELLOW COFFEE SUGAR, or CHOICE DRY RAW SUGAR. [illegible] To be delivered within ten days.
10,000 Gallons PURE CIDER, WHISKY, or CORN VINEGAR, in strong, well coopered barrels.
5,000 Pounds best quality ADAMANTINE CANDLES, full weight, 12s. To be delivered within [illegible].
50,000 Pounds of HARD SOAP, in pound bars, full weight. [illegible] To be delivered within twenty days.
50,000 Pounds [illegible] DRY SALT, in strong, well coopered barrels. To be delivered within ten days.
5,000 Gallons [illegible] MOLASSES, in strong, well [illegible]. To be delivered within ten days.

[illegible]

ISAAC B. WIGGIN,
9-13-6t Captain and C. S. V.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A Writ of Sale, by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold at public sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at MICHENER'S STORE, No. 142 N. FRONT Street, on MONDAY, September 26, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., the cargo of the steamer "Lillian," consisting of [illegible] bales of cotton; also, 30 bales of cotton, the cargo of vessel unknown.

WILLIAM MILLWARD,
U. S. Marshal E. D. of Penna.
PHILADELPHIA, September 16, 1864. [illegible]

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTABLISHED IN 1800.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors.
Choice Havana Cigars.
Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces, English and Scotch Ale and Porter.
Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c.
Navy Messes put up with care.
At No. 118 S. SECOND Street.
1 2tdy JOSHUA B. COUSTY.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE INTERMENT OF Deceased Soldiers.
PHILADELPHIA, September 13, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, No. 1103 GIRARD Street, until noon of Wednesday, 28th instant, for the interment, during the term of six months, commencing OCTOBER 1, 1864, of all deceased soldiers within the limits of the military district of Philadelphia, including Chester, Chestnut Hill, Germantown, Nicetown, Haddington, Spring Mill, Fort Mifflin, Camp William Penn, White Hall, and Beverly, as well as any other Hospitals, Barracks, or Camps, that may be established within that time.

Proposals must include a plain but neat pine coffin, [illegible], and all charges necessary to make the burial complete.

Separate proposals must be forwarded for White Hall and Beverly, where there are Government Cemeteries established.

No proposals will be received unless properly filled in upon blanks, which can be had at this office, and must be guaranteed by persons known at this office to be responsible.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed incompatible with its interests.

By order of Colonel A. J. Perry, Q. M. D. U. S. A.
ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
9-14-12t Captain and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR WALNUT HEAD Boards.
PHILADELPHIA, September 13, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, No. 1103 GIRARD Street, until noon of MONDAY, 26th inst., for delivering at the United States Warehouses, Hanover street wharf, on or before OCTOBER 15, 1864—

[illegible] Walnut Tablets, or Head Boards, with oval top, each 3 feet long, 10 inches wide, 1¼ inches thick, smoothed on all sides and oiled.

A sample must be sent with each proposal, and must be similar to sample now at this office.

Proposals will be received for the whole or part of the above.

No proposals will be received unless properly filled in upon blanks which can be had at this office, and must be guaranteed by persons known at this office to be responsible.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed incompatible with its interests.

By order of Colonel A. J. Perry, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.
ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
9-14-10t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, First Division.
WASHINGTON CITY, August 31, 1864.

HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!!

Horses suitable for Artillery and Cavalry service will be purchased at GIESBORO DEPOT, in open market, till OCTOBER 1, 1864.

Horses will be delivered to Captain L. Lowry Moore, A. Q. M., and be subjected to the usual Government inspection before being accepted.

Price of Cavalry Horses, $155 each.
Price of Artillery Horses, $165 each.
Payment will be made for six (6) and more.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Colonel First Division,
9-5-tc30 Quartermaster-General's Office.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, September 8, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, 26th instant, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing ANTHRACITE STEAMER COAL for the War Department, for a period of six months, commencing 1st October, 1864, and ending 31st March 1865. Coal to be of the best quality anthracite, for the use of steamers, to weigh 2240 pounds to the ton, and to be subject to inspection.

The Coal is to be delivered on board vessels in the ports of Philadelphia or New York, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, furnishing, if demanded, seven thousand tons per week.

In case of failure to deliver the Coal in proper quantity, and at the proper time and place, the Government reserves the right to make good any deficiency by purchase at the contractor's risk and expense. The price must be given separately for the Coal delivered on board of vessels at this port and at New York, on the terms and conditions above stated. Twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments made, which reservation is not to be paid until the contract shall have been fully completed. Payments of the remaining eighty per cent, or balance due, will be made monthly, when the Department is in funds for that purpose.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two or more responsible parties (their responsibility to be certified by a United States Judge, Attorney, or Collector), that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into written obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to furnish the proposed supplies. No proposition will be considered unless the terms of this advertisement are complied with.

The right is reserved to reject all the bids if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Coal for the War Department," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of Colonel A. J. Perry, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME,
9-8-17t Captain and A. Q. M.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., September 15, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until Tuesday, 12 o'clock M., September 20th, 1864, for immediate delivery of the following described [illegible]:—

400 16-inch cylinder [illegible].
100 16-inch do do
20 18-inch do do
15 [illegible] do do
27 10-inch do do

To be made of No. 20 wire gauze, best quality of American iron, the [illegible] to be furnished in the shortest possible time, to be made in the best manner, and subject to inspection. Bidders to furnish one of each size as a sample.

Bidders will state price, both in writing and figures, number of each size bid for, and the shortest time required for delivery. Price to include boxing and delivery.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer, otherwise the bid will not be considered.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

For further information, call at the office,
No. 1103 GIRARD Street.
By order of Colonel A. J. PERRY,
Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME,
9-15-5t Captain and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR STRAW FOR HOSPITALS, &c.
PHILADELPHIA, September 15, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, No. 1103 GIRARD Street, until noon of TUESDAY, 20th instant, for furnishing to the United States, for six months, commencing October 1, 1864, all the straw required for use at the various hospitals, barracks, and other public buildings, or camps, within the limits of the Military District of Philadelphia, including Chester, Chestnut Hill, Germantown, Nicetown, Haddington, Spring Mill, Fort Mifflin, White Hall, and Beverly, as well as any others that may be established within that time.

Proposals must state the prices separately for rye and wheat straw, in bundles and loose, and must include the delivery wherever ordered.

No proposals will be received unless properly filled in upon blanks, which can be had at this office, and must be guaranteed by persons known at this office to be responsible.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed incompatible with its interests.

By order of Colonel A. J. Perry, Quartermaster's Department U. S. A.
ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
9-14-11t Captain, A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UNITED STATES,
CLERK'S OFFICE, August 27, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until FRIDAY, the 30th day of September, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing each of the following classes of stationery for the use of the House of Representatives of the United States, viz.:—

100 reams white quarto post paper, extra superfine, faint lined.
100 reams white commercial note paper, extra superfine, faint lined.
25 reams white commercial note paper, extra superfine, ruled on all sides.
30 reams white commercial note paper, extra superfine, plain.
50 reams white note-cap paper, extra superfine, faint lined.
25 reams legal cap paper, extra superfine, faint lined.
10 reams flat cap paper, plain.
150 reams thin Manilla paper.
100 reams Manilla paper, 17 by 19 inches, weighing 11 pounds per ream, very tough and smooth.
500 reams Manilla paper, 19 by 24 inches, weighing 22 pounds per ream, flat, very smooth and tough.
200 reams Manilla paper, 27 by 37 inches, weighing 47 pounds per ream, flat, very smooth and tough.
25,000 white thick adhesive envelopes, [illegible] inches.
50,000 white thick adhesive envelopes, [illegible] inches.
50,000 white thick adhesive envelopes, [illegible] inches.
15,000 white thick adhesive envelopes, [illegible] inches.
5,000 [illegible] envelopes.
100,000 [illegible] adhesive envelopes, [illegible] inches.
1 gross [illegible]
250 boxes steel pens, various kinds.
[illegible]
12 dozen inkstands, various kinds.
10 dozen bottles best black ink, quarts, pints, and half pints.
3 dozen best blue ink, quarts and pints.
[illegible]

[illegible]

EDWARD McPHERSON,
Clerk of the House of Representatives of United States.
8-30-[illegible]

GOLD'S IMPROVED STEAM AND WATER-HEATING APPARATUS,
For Warming and Ventilating Public Buildings and Private Residences.

Manufactured by the
UNION STEAM AND WATER-HEATING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
JAMES P. WOOD,
No. 41 S. FOURTH Street.
8d23-6m B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent.

NET CASH DRUG HOUSE.
WRIGHT & SIDDALL
No. 119 Market Street
BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS.
C. W. WRIGHT. F. B. SIDDALL.

DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS,
AND
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,

Can find at our establishment a full assortment of Imported and Domestic Drugs, Popular Patent Medicines, Paints, Coal Oil, Window Glass, Prescription Vials, &c., at as low prices as genuine first-class goods can be sold.

FINE ESSENTIAL OILS

For Confectioners, in full variety, and of the best quality.

Cochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Cudbear, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annatto, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c., FOR DYERS' use, always on hand, at lowest net cash prices.

PURE SPICES FOR FAMILY USE.

Ground expressly for our sales, and to which we invite the attention of those in want of reliable articles.

Also, INDIGO, STARCH, MUSTARD, &c., of extra quality.

Orders by mail or city post will meet with prompt attention, or special quotations will be furnished when requested.

WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
Wholesale Drug Warehouse,
ja11-1y No. 119 MARKET Street, above Front.

MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL.
JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
No. 718 MARKET STREET,

are now receiving their supplies fresh from the fisheries.

The superiority of their Oil in every respect, has gained for it a reputation and sale beyond any other found in the market.

To maintain it, they are determined to supply an article that may be entirely relied on for freshness and purity.

See testimonials of Professors of Medical Colleges. au11

THE ARTIFICIAL HAND.
H. A. GILDEA,
Inventor and Manufacturer of the
ARTIFICIAL ARM,
Approved and adopted
BY THE
SURGEON-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
for Soldiers.

Has permanently located his Office and Factory at No. 319 S. FOURTH Street, six doors below Spruce, Philada.
je20-3m

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 North NINTH Street, above Market. Ruptures radically cured by B. C. EVERETT'S Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss. Superior Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, Crutches, &c.
Ladies attended by Mrs. B. C. EVERETT. my25-1y

WEALTH, HEALTH, AND BEAUTY.

If to gain admiring eyes;
If to cause lovers' sighs;
If to be a blooming flower,
Fading, dying in an hour—BEAUTY!
If to have a host of friends;
If for vice to make amends;
If with high-born blood to wed;
If a marble stone when dead—WEALTH!
If to live threescore and ten,
Wishing it [illegible];
If to live a life of peace;
If to die and go to peace—HEALTH!
If you wish a life of pleasures;
If you value this world's treasures;
If every comfort you would see,
Take my advice, and wish all *three*.
Then, having Health, Wealth, and Beauty,
You'll be prepared for every duty.

By a careful perusal of Dr. WILLIAM YOUNG'S New Book, THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, which should be read by every one. Sold by Booksellers generally, and at the Doctor's office, No. 416 SPRUCE STREET; price 25 cents. au5-tf

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—FOR BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, HAZLETON, WILKESBARRE, WILLIAMSPORT.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS.

On and after MONDAY, September 19, 1864, Passenger Trains will leave the NEW DEPOT, THIRD Street, above Thompson, Philadelphia, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
At 7·30 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport.
At 8·45 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
At 10·15 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
At 2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
At 3·15 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, &c.
This train reaches Easton at 6·10 P. M., and makes close connection with the New Jersey Central for New York.
At 4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.
At 5·15 P. M. (Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
6·15 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.
11 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
Through Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Offices, THIRD Street, or BERKS Street, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA
Leave Bethlehem at 6·30 A. M., 12·15 noon, and 5·45 P. M.
Doylestown at 6·30 A. M., 3 P. M., and 6·30 P. M.
Lansdale at 6·10 A. M.
Fort Washington at 10·55 A. M. and 1 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Hillman's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the depot. Orders may be left at No. 113 S. THIRD Street.
9-19 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA
AND
READING RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, SEPT. 19, 1864,

The Morning Train for Reading, Pottsville, Columbia, Harrisburg, and all points West and North, will leave the

Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill Streets,

At 8 O'Clock, A. M.

This Train will not stop between Philadelphia and Norristown. Passengers from Falls, Manayunk, and Conshohocken, for Reading, &c. &c., will take the Train to Norristown, which leaves Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.; Falls at 7·15 A. M.; Manayunk at 7·30 A. M.; and Conshohocken at 8 A. M.

G. A. NICOLLS,
9-14-5t GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

1864. PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD. 1864.

This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie on Lake Erie.

It has been leased by the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, and under their auspices is being rapidly opened throughout its entire length.

It is now in use for Passenger and Freight business from Harrisburg to Emporium, (195 miles), on the Eastern Division, and from Sheffield to Erie (78 miles), on the Western Division.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.
Mail Train leaves........8·00 A. M.
Express Train leaves.....10·30 P. M.

Cars run through without change both ways on these trains between Philadelphia and Lock Haven, and between Baltimore and Lock Haven.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on the Express Train both ways.

For information respecting Passenger business, apply at the S. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

And for Freight business of the Company's Agents:—
S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia.
J. W. Reynolds, Erie.
J. M. Drill, Agent, N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON,
General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
LEWIS L. HOUPT,
General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
JOSEPH D. POTTS,
ja4-tf General Manager, Williamsport.

SHIPPING.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at Queenstown, Cork Harbor.—The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:—
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, September 17.
CITY OF MANCHESTER, Saturday, September 24.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, October 1.
And every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$100 00	Steerage	$50 00
First Cabin to London	110 00	Steerage to London	60 00
First Cabin to Paris	120 00	Steerage to Paris	60 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	110 00	Steerage to Hamburg	74 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown:—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool and Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA Steamship Line, sailing from each port on SATURDAYS, from first wharf above PINE Street, Philadelphia, and Long Wharf, Boston. From first wharf above PINE Street on Saturday, September 24, 1864.

The steamship SAXON, Matthews, will sail from Philadelphia for Boston, on Saturday, September 24, at 10 o'clock A. M.; and the steamship NORMAN, Baker, from Boston for Philadelphia, on same day, at 4 P. M.

These new and substantial steamships form a regular line, sailing from each port punctually on Saturdays.

Insurances effected at one-half the premium charged on sail vessels.

Freights taken at fair rates.

Shippers are requested to send Slip Receipts and Bills Lading with their goods.

For Freight or Passage (having fine accommodations) apply to HENRY WINSOR & CO.,
ja4-tf No. 332 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock M., and 5 o'clock P. M., from third pier above Walnut street.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEY,
AND
NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING MAIL.
At 7·30 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Ephrata, Lititz, Columbia, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, &c.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, &c., the Reading and Columbia Railroad for Ephrata, Lititz, and Columbia, and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, &c.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, &c.; at HARRISBURG with "Northern Central," "Cumberland Valley," and "Schuylkill and Susquehanna" trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, &c.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Harrisburg, &c., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Central trains for Pittsburg, &c., Northern Central Railroad trains for Sunbury, Northumberland, Elmira, &c., and at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, &c.

READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 6·00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving in Philadelphia at 9·40 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·00 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 7·30 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 12·45 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 1·45 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 7 P. M.
Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 1 P. M. for Reading and all way stations; leave Reading at 11·30 noon, and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 7·30 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·40 A. M., and 12 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 7 P. M., passing Reading at 12 midnight and 1·30 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, and the West.
Returning, Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·00 and 7·30 A. M., passing Reading at 4·37 and 8·55 A. M., and arriving at New York at 1 A. M. and 1·40 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompany these trains through, between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 1·45 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 6·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·55 A. M. and 4·05 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 8·45 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove only; returning from Harrisburg at 1·30 P. M., and from Pinegrove at 7·45 A. M., and 5 P. M.

TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $40·35 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points, from the Company's new freight depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5 A. M., 1 P. M., and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AN
NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, May 16, 1864, until further notice.

FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 3, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown, 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 P. M.
The 8·20 down, and the 3½ and 5½ trains up, do not stop on the Germantown Branch.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia, 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M.; 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill, 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M.; 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia, 6, 8·35, 11·05 A. M.; 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 6½, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown, 5½, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M.; 1½, 4½, 6¾, and 9 P. M.
The 5½ train up, will stop at Wissahickon, Manayunk, and Conshohocken only.

FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia, 6, 8·35, 11·05 A. M.; 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 6½, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk, 6½, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½ A. M.; 2, 5, and 8½ P. M.
H. K. SMITH, General Superintendent,
my31 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NEW RAILROAD LINE NORTI
PHILADELPHIA TO BROOKLYN,
THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
FARE $2.
EXCURSION TICKETS $3, GOOD FOR THREE DAY

On and after MONDAY, August 1, 1864, trains will leave foot of VINE Street, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted), thence by the Camden and Atlantic and Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroads to Port Monmouth, and by the commodious steamer Jesse Hoyt, to foot of Atlantic street, Brooklyn; returning, leave Atlantic Street Wharf every day (Sundays excepted), at [illegible] A. M.

Travelers to the city of New York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the cities of Philadelphia and New York. 7/29-tf
W. F. GRIFFITTS, General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHI
RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after FRIDAY, April 1, 1864, the Trains will leave as follows:—
Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, 8 A. M., 11·05 A. M., 2 P. M., 4·30 P. M., 6·45 P. M.
Philadelphia Depot changed from EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets to THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets.
Leave West Chester, from the Depot on East MARKET Street, 6·20 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2 P. M., 4·45 P. M.
The cars of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company (Market street) will convey Passengers to and from the Philadelphia Depot.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 8 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 8 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., and West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 4·45 P. M., connect with trains on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad for Oxford and intermediate points.
ja4-tf HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AN
BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after MONDAY, August 1, 1864.

Passenger trains leave Philadelphia for
Baltimore at 4·25 (Express, Mondays excepted), 8·05 A. M., 11 M., 2·30 and 10·30 P. M.
Chester at 8·05, 11·15 A. M., 1·30, 2·30, 4·30, 6·00 and 11 P. M.
Wilmington at 4·30 (Mondays excepted), 8·05, 11·15 A. M., 1·30, 2·30, 4·30, 6·00, 10·30 and 11·00 P. M.
New Castle at 8·15 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
Dover at 8·15 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
Milford at 8·15 A. M.
Salisbury at 8·15 A. M.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore at 8·45, 9·40 A. M. (Express), 1·10, 5·25 and 10·25 P. M.
Wilmington at 1·45, 6·45, 8 A. M., 12·21, 1, 1·45, 4·00, 4·[illegible], 7 and 9·10 P. M.
Salisbury at 11·55 A. M.
Milford at 2·45 P. M.
Dover at 6·10 A. M., and 4·15 P. M.
New Castle at 7·38 A. M., and 6·27 P. M.
Chester at 7·45, 9·40 A. M., 1·00, 2·45, 4·40, 5·00, 7·50, 9·[illegible] P. M.
Leave Baltimore for Salisbury and intermediate stations at 10·25 P. M.
Leave Baltimore for Dover and intermediate stations 1·10 P. M.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.
Leave Chester at 8·49 A. M., 3·05 and 11·05 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5·35, 9·35 A. M., 3·40 and 11·[illegible] P. M.
Freight Trains, with Passenger Car attached, will run as follows:—
Leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate places at 7·15 P. M.
SUNDAYS.—Only at 4·30 A. M., 10·30 P. M., from Philadelphia to Baltimore.
From Philadelphia to Wilmington at 4·30 A. M., 10·30 and 11 P. M.
From Wilmington to Philadelphia at 1·48 A. M. and 7·[illegible] P. M. Only at 10·25 P. M. from Baltimore to Philadelphia.
ja4 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.
On and after TUESDAY, September 6, 1864, w[illegible] leave from Walnut Street Wharf as follows:—

FOR CAPE MAY.
At 2 P. M.
For Salem and Bridgeton, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Glassboro, at 9 A. M., and 3 and 4 P. M.
For Woodbury, &c., at 9 A. M., 12 M., 3 and 4 P. M.
For Gloucester, &c., at 9 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, and 6 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE
Cape May at 6 A. M.
Millville at 8·07 A. M.
Salem at 6 A. M. and 1·15 P. M.
Bridgeton at 6·15 A. M., 1·30 P. M.
Glassboro at 7·10 and 9·17 A. M., and 2·25 P. M.
Woodbury at 7·40 and 9·40 A. M., and 2·50 P. M.

THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY,
Office, No. 5 WALNUT Street, will call for and deliver Baggage, and attend to all the usual branches of Express business. A special messenger accompanies each train.
J. VAN RENSSELAER,
10-1f Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CEN
TRAL RAILROAD, OPEN TO OXFORD—SPRIN
ARRANGEMENT.
On and after FRIDAY, April 1, 1864, the trains will leav as follows:—

LEAVE EASTWARD. STATIONS.	A. M.	P. M.	LEAVE WESTWARD. STATIONS.	A. M.	P. M.
Oxford	6·30	3·25	Philadelphia	8·00	4·3
West Grove	6·57	3·52	West Chester	7·45	4·
Avondale	7·05	4·03	W. C. Junction	8·08	5·
Kennett	7·20	4·17	Concord	8·23	5·
Chadd's Ford	7·42	4·41	Chadd's Ford	8·41	6·
Concord	8·00	5·00	Kennett	10·05	6·
W. C. Junction	8·15	5·15	Avondale	10·21	
Philadelphia	9·25	6·25	West Grove	10·29	
West Chester	9·30	6·10	Oxford	10·55	

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia has been changed from Eighteenth and Market streets to THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, West Philadelphia. Market Street Passenger Railway Cars convey Passengers to and from the Depot.

Passengers go through without change of cars.
ja4 HENRY WOOD, Superintendent.